THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 98

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

'American Valley' in Albania Built by Funds Sent Home by Boys Who Ventured Far

RICH PLAIN CIRCLED BY TOWERING CRAIGS

Bus Journey Takes Tourist Through Jagged Canyon Along Blue Stream

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTI QUARANTA, Albania—Albania is a little larger than Belgium. It lies along the Adriatic Sea and is shaped somewhat like New Jersey in the United States. Airplanes go from the capital, Tirana, to any corner of the kingdom in an hour.

When all the bridges are ready for use automobiles will be able to go from the capital to any part of the land in a day, but at present automobile traveling is very slow, 125 miles being a good day's run.

It takes two days to cross the lower end of Albania from Santi Quaranta to Kortcha, although the distance as the crow flies is certainly not more than 75 miles. If one goes by the more direct route which passes a short distance through Greek territory he can make the trip in a day, even with a truck or bus, but so many formalities are required for this that most cars take the upper and longer road.

Roughly speaking it resembles a "W" with a short left wing and is 190 miles long. I took the first half of the trip in a truck beside the driver and the second half in the mail bus, paying in all $5.

See American Bridegroom

On the morning of the first day as we left Santi Quaranta the men in the truck spoke Greek, although they were all of them Albanians. The first town we came to, Delvino, has many Greek inhabitants. We stopped in the square to see a throng of people coming from a church behind a bride and groom.

The girl was a Greek and the boy an Albanian. That is, he used to be an Albanian but is now an American and will soon take his bride back across the ocean. The whole population came out to send them off, which gave us a good opportunity to see what kind of people live here, and this seemed the most advanced and the least Oriental town I have yet seen in the country. The people have an appearance of intelligence, energy, culture and thrift. Their city is picturesquely scattered over a number of cliffs, intersected by deep ravines, and is a mountain settlement, yet lacks the squalor and lethargy one sees in so many other places. There seems to be an intelligentsia; people

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Spanish Films to Be Produced at Mexico City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The first of the buildings at the cinema city being constructed here by the Empire Productions Company to be occupied is the general office building.

Other buildings under construction include the studio building, a projection theater with cutting rooms, a carpentry shop, an art studio and a library.

Exclusively Spanish talking pictures will be produced by the Empire Productions, according to Maurice Chase, formerly of New York, president. Mr. Chase added that all Spanish speaking countries of the world would be included in the territory where the pictures will be marketed. Jack Lustberg, also of New York, is production manager of the company.

The company has begun to recruit actors and actresses from several Latin-American countries, and some are at present being trained for possible future service by tutors of the company.

The studio will be 125 feet wide, 208 feet long and 54½ feet high. It is being built of steel and brick. Facilities are being provided that will permit space to work on three sets simultaneously. Adjacent to the studio are 31 individual dressing rooms. Mr. Chase explained that while this building is being constructed production can begin in the art shop, which is almost completed.

"Empire City," which Mexico City newspapers have termed the "Hollywood of Mexico," is being constructed at Chapultepec Heights, one of the capital's best suburbs, west of the city. The region affords typical Mexican scenery of various kinds suitable for movie settings.

Although many talking pictures in Spanish, made in Hollywood, are now being shown in Mexico City, the English "talkie" still predominates. Notices received here that most Hollywood companies will curtail their Spanish language productions because these have not been paying propositions, have served to intensify the campaign against foreign language "talkies" being carried on here by the Federal Government and by private organizations.

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Tasmanian Air Line Booked Weeks Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hobart, Tasmania

SO POPULAR has air travel become in Tasmania that the Bass Strait air service to the mainland has been booked up six weeks ahead. Plans are already in hand for building bigger passenger planes.

On present traffic figures it is computed that the air lines will take £20,000 a year, representing 4000 passengers, from the shipping company. At present the 10-passenger monoplanes are making three trips a week between Tasmania and Victoria. The trip takes about three hours, cutting 13 hours off the sailing time.

Treasury Acts to Aid American Match Market

Issues Anti-Dumping Order Against Eight More European Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—After two years' consideration, the Treasury Department today issued an anti-dumping order against safety match imports from eight foreign nations.

This order follows a previous anti-dumping order, issued against Russian safety matches. Its practical effect will be, it is said, to stop imports from the huge Swedish match trust and its affiliates, of which Ivar Kreuger of Stockholm is the head.

The eight countries affected by the present order are Sweden, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Austria and Holland. Imports of foreign safety mtches have run in value between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 in recent years.

Connected with the decision before the Treasury is one of the most romantic stories of business success in the international field, concerning Ivar Kreuger, head of the great Swedish Match Trust and now almost a legendary figure, though still in his early forties. Affiliated with this concern is a big match industry in New York, the International Match Corporation.

The Swedish Match Trust made a loan of $75,000,000 to the French Government just before the stabilization of the franc, and it has made big loans to other governments in Europe and South America usually in connection with a monopoly or other match contracts. Formed by Mr. Kreuger originally as an export trust, it has been expanded by post-war tariff conditions into a financing as well as a selling organization, till it now controls more than half the world's output of matches.

The Swedish trust's loan to France in 1928 was made in connection with a 20-year contract for supply of matches to the state monopoly there. In Germany it supplies 65 per cent of the local demand, under a 25-year agreement with the German industry. It controls 60 to 70 per cent of production in Japan; it has an agreement with a big British firm, in which it holds 30 per cent interest; it is powerful in India, China, and in 1928 had monopolies in Poland, Peru, Ecuador, Estonia and Greece. It is said to control more than 160 factories in 33 different countries, with a total output of 20,000,000,000 boxes of matches a year.

Members of the American Match Manufacturers' Association, of New York, are understood to have been instrumental in seeking action against the imports of foreign matches, charging that they were being dumped at less than cost of production. The firms which make up this association follow: Acme Match Corporation, Duluth; Columbia Match Company, Cleveland; the Diamond Match Company, New York; Federal Match Corporation, Chicago; Match Corporation of America, New York; New Hampshire Match Company, East Jaffrey, N. H.; the Ohio Match Company, Wadsworth, O.; Pacific Match Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Somers Bros. Match Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Sun Match Corporation, Birmingham, Ala., and West Virginia Match Company, Wheeling, W. Va.

Georgia Committee Shaping Plans for Modernization of Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the purpose of definitely supplanting the Georgia Constitution of 1877 with one modern in form and applicable to present conditions, the first general concerted movement with this end in view was taken at the meeting here of the special constitutional committee of the Georgia Institute of Public Affairs.

The sentiment for this change, which has gathered force in the last three or four years, the committee and institute hope to crystallize so that it will shape itself into definite form which will bring about action and achieve results, it is stated.

"Although the sentiment in favor of a modern constitutional instrument to supplant the present antiquated one has been growing steadily, there are as many ideas as to what is wanted as there are people," Judge Orville A. Park of Macon, chairman of the committee, stated.

The committee has already sketched a course of action. Judge Park and the secretary, M. A. Bryan, were instructed to designate sub-committees which will represent various localities of the State for the purpose of studying sections of the Constitution.

A general meeting of the committee will again be held sometime during the last of March, when a general plan will be developed. Later a meeting of the entire institute is planned at Athens to which the public at large and members of the State Legislature will be invited.

Henry A. Beaman, representative from DeKalb County and a member of the institute's constitution committee, has given definite assurance that a bill will be introduced at the summer session of the Georgia Legislature calling for a constitutional convention, when it is thought a constitutional instrument agreed upon generally as developed through the institute and its committee will in all probability be in shape for consideration.

Porto Rico, Growing Up, Wants to Hoe Its Own Row

Upper Row, Left to Right—Porto Rican Sugar Mill, One of World's Largest. Street Scene, San Juan, Porto Rico. Center—Culebra, Culebra Islands, Porto Rico. Lower, Left to Right—Old Cane Windmill, Porto Rico. New Capitol, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Top row and lower right, Ewing Galloway. Center and lower left, Keystone

Indian Princes Wait Patiently to State Their Case to Gandhi

Round Table Plan Greatly Lessens Potentates' Prestige and Authority—Harmony Between Autocratic and Democratic Elements of Prime Import

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 23—The Princes, who rule millions of Indians, have had to wait in the anterooms of Dr. Ansari's house here during the week-end for the purpose of obtaining interviews with Mahatma Gandhi in connection with issues bearing on the constitutional future of India.

So busy has the Nationalist leader been in recent days that these petty monarchs, whose word is law in their own states, have patiently stayed at Gandhi's headquarters where the tricolor flag of the All-India National Congress, flying above the residence, further emphasized the new position in which the Princes find themselves in consequence of the Round Table decisions.

Gandhi has explicitly told many of these potentates that changes will be necessary in the native states before real cohesion is possible between the autocratic and democratic elements of the country. He has urged the Princes to draft "declarations of rights" for promulgation to their people.

Gandhi also indicated that the contemplated Central Legislature will need to represent the people more directly to have real value in the future Constitution. Saturday afternoon Gandhi again visited the Viceroy's house, but this time in the company of more than 30 Round Table delegates.

Discussions, which were private and informal, were confined to exploring the future procedure for carrying on the work of the conference, and non-official views were sought from the delegates regarding future action.

Committees on an Indian Sandhurst, the Sind, the Northwest Frontier Province, federal finance and defense are likely to be set up immediately, while a committee on franchise may be delayed in order that the communal problem may be settled either by the Indians themselves or by the arbitration of the British Government. Gandhi has indicated here that the autumn conference will not proceed unless the communal issue is solved.

Regarding the conference, the sentiment of the meeting favored holding the first stages in India in cooperation with the British delegation. This is sought in the interest of obtaining mutual understanding on various matters preparatory to holding a final session in London.

New 14-Lb. Motor Said to Develop 200 Horsepower

BERLIN, March 23 (AP)—A 200-horsepower "vest pocket" motor weighing only 14 pounds, which is expected to revolutionize long-distance airplane flying, has been developed by Paul Heylandt, a German expert on liquid gases.

With Max Valier, the inventor, last year he surprised the world with a rocket motor propelled by recoil caused through igniting liquid air mixed with gasoline. Herr Heylandt will arrive in New York for a visit soon.

By improving and enlarging his rocket motor, which originally weighed seven pounds and yielded 35 to 40 horsepower, Herr Heylandt now feels he has an engine which surpasses any gasoline motor for economy, simplicity and safety.

"By May or June we will be able," he said, "to demonstrate that a continuous stream of propulsive energy can be created by our invention, which is superior to powder rockets where the stream is sporadic.

"All this is merely preparatory to our final goal of developing a motor for transatlantic flying. I am in no hurry about this, for I place safety and scientific accuracy first. I am interested in this as a scientist and not as a sportsman."

SUMMER TIME RECRUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—A bill introducing "daylight-saving" time was passed recently in the Legislative Council of Barbados and will be enforced from May to December. Opponents of the bill urged that it would not work well in the tropics, and that similar legislation in Kenya Colony had proved a failure.

FEDERAL BOARD TO END WHEAT PRICE CONTROL

Buying Operations Will Not Be Extended to 1931 Crop

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23 — The Federal Farm Board today announced formally that it would not extend stabilization operations to the 1931 crop.

The announcement means that the purchasing phase of the largest farm-price control operations in the nation's history will end beginning July 1 when the new crop begins coming to market.

No announcement was made as to what the Stabilization Corporation, affiliate of the farm board, will do with the surplus wheat that it has either purchased outright or controls. This will amount to at least 200,000,000 bushels by July 1 it is estimated, and may run higher. The board has more than 100,000,000 bushels in storage now and the balance is controlled by futures. A general promise is made that the wheat now held will be handled so as "to impose the minimum burden upon the domestic and world prices."

American wheat at the farm is selling at 80 cents a bushel as against a Liverpool price of approximately 60 cents. The balance of 20 cents, to the benefit of the American wheat grower, is due to the gigantic operations of the wheat Stabilization Corporation in going into the market and purchasing wheat. The corporation has accumulated huge storings of wheat in grain elevators, and will have a virtual corner on the 1930 crop by July 1, when the first of the new crop comes on the market. In recent months the corporation has

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Heavy Strawberry Yield in the Ozarks May Add Another Layer to Shortcake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Farm depression will not interfere with strawberries and cream, that national spring-time inspiration which has an important source in the Missouri Ozarks, reports to the agricultural extension division of the Missouri College of Agriculture indicate. Strawberries will be plentiful again.

And whether city tastes, dulled by months of meat and potatoes, will be refreshed completely by this annual treat at prices satisfactory to the Ozark growers is a question of interstate importance, hill farmers in this section say.

Fruit and cream and ham and eggs, most important products of the hill section, did not suffer the early decline in price which struck the wheat and cotton growers in the depression. But the full force of both drought and depression descended upon the Ozark region this winter and brought real distress.

The recent snow, however, caused more optimism than has been evident for more than a year, farm agents report. Prospects for spring crops are vastly improved. If family budgets in cities will rise to the level of city appetites for these almost essential products of real living, the "business as usual" sign will soon be out on the hill roads again.

More activity in the renting and selling of small farms in the hill sections is now evident, but not at the predepression rate, Roy Furry, agricultural agent at Rolla, Mo., and Wendell Holman, Boone County agent, say. Three factors have chiefly stabilized Ozark land values, Mr. Holman believes. They are diversity of farm income, the opening of the whole hill region in the last few years with main roads, and the war boom and aftermath of demoralized land values.

Warm Greeting Given Hoover on His Landing in Porto Rico

Party Disembarks at Ponce, Being Met There by Governor Roosevelt, and Proceeds Across the Island to Capital, San Juan, by Automobile

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 23—San Juan, for the second time since it became part of the American commonwealth, today gave an open-hearted welcome to its National Executive.

In 1906, with the ties between it and the mainland little more than half a decade old, President Roosevelt, father of the present Governor, made a brief visit. He found a land awakening to the opportunities opened to it by a generous and sympathetic democracy. He voiced the desire of his fellow countrymen at that time to aid and cooperate in making Porto Rico happy and prosperous.

Today Mr. Hoover expressed similar ideals. In a brief greeting at Ponce upon his debarkation, the President spoke of the enormous social and economic gains made since that earlier day and voiced anew the purpose of the American people to help their fellow citizens solve their many problems and to make themselves self-supporting.

There was a time a few years ago when some native leaders demanded full independence, and others, statehood. But in 1928 a hurricane swept Porto Rico and since that time the whole energy of the island has been concentrated on rehabilitation. In this great effort it has had the generous aid of the Administration.

Mr. Hoover is known to hold the view that the solution of Porto Rican problems is possible only through mainland aid. The Federal Treasury contributed $7,000,000 more to the Island than the Island paid in, and this in addition to the fact that the annual customs receipts go to Porto Rico.

The President is deeply interested in reorganizing the management of the insular possessions. He is known to have plans to bring all under one department. Porto Rico, under a new plan being considered, would be placed under the Interior Department which already is supervising Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands.

The Arizona anchored off Ponce, the second largest city and named after the famous Spanish discoverer, Ponce de Leon, who once resided

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Mayor Curley's Son Turns First Earth for Traffic Tunnel

In what had been the cellar of an old brick building at London and Decatur Streets, East Boston, at 1:30 today, Francis Curley, 7-year-old son of Mayor Curley of Boston, turned the initial shovel of earth in the construction of the traffic tunnel from North Square in Boston to East Boston.

Thomas A. Sullivan, chairman of the Transit Commission, who presided at the ceremony, introduced Samuel Mason, president of the Silas Mason Contracting Company of New York, who will have charge of the tunnel work. Mr. Mason told the gathering of some 5000 people that Boston labor and Boston materials would be given preference in projecting the work.

Mayor Curley was the next speaker. He said that the total value of East Boston building today was $40,000,000 and predicted that realty values in this section would appreciate from 100 to 300 per cent, owing to the $30,000,000 projected investments in tunnel, airport and highway improvements within the next 10 years.

Councilor Timothy Donovan of East Boston thanked the Mayor and the transit commissioners and a silver wrist watch was given the Mayor's son on behalf of the Transit Commission as a memento of his contribution to the ceremony.

Francis looked at his watch, glanced at the microphone, gave a fleeting smile to his dad, and then said, "Twenty-three minutes past 1." Officially, work on the East Boston Tunnel was begun then.

MISSING PILOT FOUND

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Verne Warren Harshman, chief aviation pilot, missing since March 17, when he disappeared during naval flying exercises off the coast of Colombia, has been found and is now safe at Buenaventura, Colombia.

REICH'S PACT WITH AUSTRIA 'STIRS EUROPE

Customs Union Regarded as Most Momentous Step Since Peace Treaties

BOTH NATIONS DENY POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Protests of Several Countries Charge Move Violates Austrian Sovereignty

Publication of the terms of the Austro-German customs union has revealed to every capital in Europe that the event is the most important economic development since the signature of the peace treaties. Political implications are following quickly in the train of the announcement that Germany and Austria intend to unite economically.

No sooner had the precise terms of the agreement been released than the diplomatic representatives of France, Italy and Czechoslovakia protested to Johann Schober, Austrian Foreign Minister, that the projected union violates the Geneva protocol of Oct. 4, 1922, under which Austria undertakes never to forfeit its political or economic sovereignty.

In reply Herr Schober denied that Austrian sovereignty was violated and insisted that the Austro-German union merely sought to give effect to the Briand plan for Pan-Europa on a regional scale.

In Berlin officials sought to rebut protests by declaring other states like Czechoslovakia and Hungary would be welcomed into a great economic union under which no nation's sovereignty would be impaired.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 23—Conclusion of the Austro-German customs agreement has strikingly changed the stage setting for the meeting of the European Union organization committee to take place here tomorrow.

Although the formal agenda remains unaltered, the outstanding fact before each delegate will be the important new development in central Europe.

Aristide Briand of France, Arthur Henderson of Great Britain and the other foreign ministers and diplomats will prepare the agenda for the European Union committee meeting next May with the Austro-German accord rather than the Franco-Italian entente uppermost.

It is somewhat ironical that M. Briand's scheme for European federation should be cited by Dr. Julius Curtius of Germany and an Austrian spokesman as justification for a step which in French eyes can only be preliminary to the dreaded Anschluss.

French, Italian and Czechoslovakian envoys at Vienna have already reminded the Austrian Government of its obligations under the Treaty of St. Germain and the protocol of 1922 not to compromise Austria's independence by granting exclusive advantages to any state whatever, and M. Briand has seen Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador at Paris.

Political Beginning Seen

As for the Austro-German attempt to justify the move by describing it as a step toward European economic union, the semiofficial Temps considers this a "joke of doubtful taste," since it is regarded rather as a matter of forming an Austro-German bloc independent of any other economic group, which could only be a preface to political union.

The gist of the Austro-German accord in French eyes is a return to the policy of Mittel Europa practiced by Germany before the World War and is interpreted as a new effort to gain economic, and later political, control of the Balkan states.

The position of M. Briand has undoubtedly been weakened by this development, since his critics accuse him of having encouraged the Austro-German customs union by his championship of European federation.

Defense of Peace Treaties

But the experienced Foreign Minister will probably discover some effective reply to his adversaries, although the organization committee meeting here tomorrow may not be quite so much a triumphal celebration of the Franco-Italian naval and diplomatic accord as a conclave in defense of peace treaties and against Anschluss.

The German delegate to the meeting is Herr von Simson, formerly Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs and close associate of Dr. Gustav Stresemann. Italy is represented by Conte Gaetano Manzoni, Ambassador to Paris.

Dr. Curtius in a message to *Le Matin* expresses his regret at not being able to be present. Dino Grandi is detained at Rome by the visit of Count Julius Karolyi, Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Conversations between these two are regarded with special interest since Hungary is understood to have been invited to accede to the Austro-German customs agreement.

Collapse of Tariff Truce Opened Way to Compact Berlin Publishes Terms

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 23—Main features of the proposed Austro-German customs treaty are:

Abolition of tariffs on goods representing 90 per cent of the total volume of trade between the two countries.

Transitional duties in respect to the remaining 10 per cent of goods, these

duties to lapse gradually and disappear at the end of five years.

Both countries to have the same customs tariff and the same customs law.

Each country to have the right of conducting independent economic negotiations with other powers but to sign only treaties that come within the framework of the unified customs law.

The customs union to be binding on both parties for three years and after that may be abrogated with one year's notice on either side.

Denunciation of the treaty to take place only with the consent of the Parliament of the denouncing country.

The German Government officially recognized that many protests would follow announcement of the fait accompli of a customs union and so sought to disarm criticism by placing the negotiations in the general fabric of the European development which Aristide Briand of France has been seeking. For this purpose it was stated other central European states would be welcomed in the union until a genuine middle European economic union is completed.

The German and Austrian Governments came to believe, they state, that European economic coöperation was failing along lines formerly being tried and so they decided to experiment with the new instrument of a customs union.

They claim Austria and Germany have the fewest obstacles to remove of any European countries and that the idea of a customs union has been under examination for several years.

The visit of the Austrian Foreign Minister, Johann Schober, to Berlin last year, the conversations at Geneva in January, the visit of the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Julius Curtius, to Vienna a few weeks ago, and finally the total collapse in Geneva of all efforts for an international tariff truce were important steps in the evolution of a customs union.

Despite attempts to place the projected treaty in the normal framework of other negotiations it is impossible to conceal the fact that the economic union is a long step toward Anschluss.

Already the educational systems of the two countries have been unified, work toward correlating penal codes in both countries is far advanced, and many other means of adjusting the administrations of both countries are undisguisedly being prepared. Demolition of customs barriers is the biggest step if all other barriers are previously wiped out.

Austria Defends Compact as Most Effective Step Toward European Peace

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 23—Austrian diplomacy is preoccupied with the task of convincing other powers that the German-Austrian union is not the case of a great power dictating to and overthrowing the sovereignty of a smaller one.

It is maintained Austria is a full partner in the projected union and will still possess all the attributes of commercial sovereignty. Great satisfaction is expressed at the successful conclusion of the negotiations.

Official opinion here maintains that the present attempt violates no international agreements and is the best method for European economic recovery and peace. Opposition is expected from certain states benefiting from most-favored-nation agreements and those regarding the new proposal as an important move toward Austro-German political union, but Austria declares this is the only escape from the present chaos of center European customs tariff barriers.

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt, important organ of the business community, after denying all political considerations in this action adds that not politics but existence is the principal issue for German-speaking states today and welcomes it as pioneer work for European reconstruction.

From semiofficial sources it is learned that, assuming foreign opposition to the project is overcome, negotiations would begin early in 1932, last probably until July of that year, then parliamentary ratification by both states with the agreement becoming operative six weeks afterward.

British Stand Strengthens Likelihood of Success of German-Austrian Accord

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 23—Although the British Government is the only other signatory to the Geneva protocols of Oct. 4, 1922, which has not protested to Vienna against conclusion of the Austro-German customs union, the Foreign Office announces that no move is contemplated.

France, Italy and Czechoslovakia, which are co-signatories with Britain to the protocol which pledged and demanded Austria's economic independence, are eager to obtain British participation in the démarche designed to prevent an economic Anschluss between the Germanic states, but the British Government does not share their profound convictions that a customs union between Germany and Austria is a violation of existing covenants.

It is officially stated here that the British Government must have more time to study the exact terms of the new agreement before taking a stand upon its legality. This decision seems highly reasonable since the question whether Austria has infringed its economic sovereignty involves an intensely complicated legal dispute.

Though France, Italy and Czechoslovakia needed but a few minutes after seeing the agreement to decide it was illegal, it is considered here that if they persist in their opposition the World Court may be called upon to rule in the matter.

Nobody would be surprised if Downing Street refused to be drawn in even when the controversy reaches acute later stages. Britain's position on political union between Austria and Germany has never been clarified, much less on the question of economic union.

There is a strong body of opinion in the country which sees no real objection to Anschluss and which positively welcomes economic union. After Britain has been preaching a tariff truce zealously for years, the British Government can hardly oppose tariff peace in middle Europe unless political circumstances intervene. And with tacit British approval, likelihood of success in Austro-German efforts becomes infinitely better.

Czechoslovakia Is Invited to Share in Agreement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 23—Acting on behalf of the Austrian and German governments, the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Ferdinand Marek, yesterday handed to Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, an outline of the project for closer Austro-German economic coöperation and invited Czechoslovakia to join. Dr. Marek declared the new proposal is not in contravention of the Geneva protocols of 1922 since the political and economic independence and sovereignty of Austria are not affected.

Though a number of rumors regarding a possible Austro-German customs union have been voiced since Dr. Julius Curtius's visit to Vienna, such an early announcement of the fact caused much surprise in official and business circles.

The Prager Presse, semiofficial organ, considers the new project contrary to the Pan-Europa idea, which is achievable, it says, only by understandings, first between the great states, on one side, and the small states on the other, and then by general agreement, not as in this case where a dominating partner like Germany seeks to unite with a small Austria, and then invites other center of Europe states to coöperate.

Other Czechoslovakian journals wish first information as to whether the project conforms to the peace treaties and is not likely to disturb central European political stability.

FEDERAL BOARD TO END WHEAT PRICE CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

made some efforts to sell its holdings abroad, particularly with about 35,000,000 bushels now at seaboard.

The unused carryover of the 1930 crop will be approximately 275,000,000 bushels, it is estimated, and by July 1 it is believed 200,000,000 of this will be in the corporation's elevators, with approximately 75,000,000 bushels on the farms, unless some other means of disposal is found in the meantime.

During the year, the corporation and the Farm Board have issued repeated warnings to farmers to reduce grain plantings in order to cut down the surplus, but never one couched so emphatically as the present. This serves a definite warning that the Government has spent all of the portion of the $500,000,000 revolving fund for wheat stabilization which it intends to, and that hereafter the farmers must take the consequences if they produce a surplus.

A forewarning of this development came from William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, after a luncheon with President Hoover in which the whole problem was discussed. At that time Mr. Borah said he saw no way of disposing of the present wheat holdings, and he revived his plea for an export debenture plan. The Farm Board and the Administration will not accept the debenture as a way out, it has been formally stated. The present statement, however, is expected to make the drive for such a plan more intense.

It is not expected that the amount of winter wheat which will come on the market beginning July 1, will be appreciably reduced from the winter wheat crop of the year before. Unless therefore, spring wheat planting, just about to begin, is drastically reduced, there will be as much of a surplus in the 1931 crop as in the 1930 crop. But this time there will be no Government fund to bolster the price above world levels.

In connection with the present announcement it was learned authoritatively that the Farm Board had not intended to carry its recent purchases so far, but was brought back into the market last November by the threat of Russian wheat dumping. When it started operations the price of Liverpool wheat was 72 cents or 3 cents higher than that of a bushel of wheat at 69 cents in Chicago. Today, after the most spectacular farm price control operations by a semigovernmental agency in American history, the domestic price has been lifted to about 80 cents or about 20 cents a bushel higher than the world price. What effect the new announcement will have on this price relationship is still uncertain, though a downward revision of some extent of at least a temporary character is probable.

Classes in Design to Show Their Work

The making of masks, stain glass windows, fountains, altars, halos and costumes, from every corner of the world, is the specialty of the class in costume designing and that in scenic design at Boston University. Both classes are under the Fine Arts in Religion divison of the B. U. school of religious education.

The latest showing of the work of the classes will be given Thursday evening, when the junior class of the school of religious education and social service presents its annual play, Jerome K. Jerome's "Passing of the Third Floor Back." All the coaching, managing, stage designing and costuming has been done by the students.

A perfect dyeing equipment, including stoves and vats, a glass table with an underneath lighting effect, and a model theater with realistic lighting effects are parts of the fully equipped workshops for the use of the students.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

RUSKIN'S WORKS ARE PRESENTED TO YALE LIBRARY

Robert B. Adam Collection Said to Be the Most Complete in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A collection of the works of John Ruskin, including addresses, rare pamphlets, and unique copies, has been presented to the Yale University Library by Robert Borthwich Adam, of Buffalo, N. Y.

This collection said to be the most complete Ruskin collection in the United States, was gathered by Mr. Adam on the basis of securing a copy of every authorized edition of a work issued during the author's lifetime. In addition to this collection the library has recently acquired a considerable portion of the Brantwood collection of Ruskin manuscripts which consists of verses, descriptions of tours, and autograph letters.

The Adam collection contains copies of "The King of the Golden River," in all the authorized editions which appeared before 1882. Also the first edition of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," bound in its original cloth boards, deep red in color and embossed with figure outlines from the floor of San Miniato, at Florence, which contains the 14 plates drawn and etched by Ruskin, who apologized for their "imperfections."

In the annuals of the period are found many of Ruskin's poems as they first appeared, signed "J. R., Christ Church, Oxford." In one volume there is the final installment of "Broken Chain" illustrated by an engraving from a drawing of the Chateau of Amboise made by Ruskin.

There are the first two editions of "Unto this Last," Ruskin's first essay on political economy. "The National Gallery," a work of extreme rarity, is also present. "The Ethics of Dust" is present in all five editions; "The Crown of Wild Olive," in the first five; "Time and Tide," in the first four; "Sesame and Lilies," which sold over 40,000 copies during the author's lifetime, is represented by the first six editions in its original form and by the first two editions as a volume in the "Collected Works," the series which was inaugurated by Smith, Elder and Company in 1871, with this work the first to be issued. There are also the eight volumes of "Fors Clavigera."

Among the more recent additions from the Brantwood collection are little red homemade notebooks filled with schoolboy notes on geology, Latin grammar, juvenile poems, stories, and plays, remarkably preserved. At the age of seven "Johnnie Ruskin" was busy with his "Works," which were numerous enough a year later for him to begin a classification of them, under various heads such as "Poetry Discriptive." The notes on geology contain a detailed classification of stone and minerals. Ruskin, writing 20 years later said: "I was as fond of nature at five years old as I am now, and had as good ear for the harmony of words."

The original manuscript of a poem written at the age of 9, which was Ruskin's first published work, is included in this collection, as well as odes to his father and rhyming letters to his friends. There is also Ruskin's versification of Scott's "The Monastery," and a play, "Marcolini," which Ruskin considered as the best of his early poetry.

At the age of 9 Ruskin was poring over engravings from Prout and Turner, and at 16 he was making delicate vignettes in pen and ink which have genuine merit. Many of these are pasted into a beautiful book in this collection illustrative of a tour through Switzerland.

The letters included in this collection are divided into six divisions, making up several volumes. In one division there are 137 autograph letters, mostly to his father, with a few to other correspondents; in another are letters written to his father and mother during the first tour alone in Italy; another contains letters written during the preparation of "Stones of Venice," and in others are many letters written during his subsequent tours in Switzerland, Germany, France and Italy. Ruskin wrote fluently and often, on every subject, and on any kind of paper. It was not an unusual occurrence for him while wandering alone to write three times a day to his father.

Motion Pictures

"Storm Over Asia"

A "cloudy," well-worn film does not serve to lessen the incoherence of the Russian picture, "Storm Over Asia," now at the Fine Arts Theater. Possibly the plot, if such it can be called, was clearer to audiences in the Soviet Republic, where it was presented before being transplanted to America.

The story is one of tyranny and oppression of the nomadic Mongol tribes in Russian Asia, presumably under the old régime. One suspects, however, that Soviet spectators found an inner meaning less apparent to people of other countries. "You shall consider all other states your enemies," is addressed to followers of the Great Khan, it is true but the exhortation has a curiously familiar resemblance to reports of public utterances from Moscow and Petrograd.

A stolen silver fox pelt gave the author his starting point Unscrupulous dealers "from all parts of the world" at the primitive trading posts select the best skins from the trappers, and, without even stopping to bargain, carelessly throw them a few coins, the dealers, we are carefully informed being "under the protection of soldiers." Although one young Mongolian owner had received careful instructions from his father not to take less than 500 "silvers" for the valuable silver fox fur, it was snatched from him by a haughty capitalist trader for the usual negligible sum.

The episode becomes almost forgotten during scenes of guerrilla warfare on the steppes between allied Mongolians and Russian rebels on the one side, and the soldiery on the other, following the raiding of the former's cattle by order of the military commandant of the district. The young Mongolian is taken prisoner and ordered to be "disposed of." Among his effects is found a silk amulet covered with hieroglyphics, given him by his mother. A missionary conversant with ancient tongues is brought in to decipher it. The inscription reads that its owner is the direct descendant of Genghis Khan. The commandant, who while harassing the people is at the same time seeking to make a treaty with the reigning Khan, officially attends the ceremonies of the Great White Lama. He sees an opportunity to strengthen his position by showering honors upon this newly-discovered descendant of Genghis Khan. Orders to countermand the "disposal" of the young Mongolian are hastily given.

The commandant arranges an audience for the naturally bewildered rebel—now arrayed in purple and fine linen, so to speak. And this is where the silver fox reappears. It seems the haughty capitalist trader is paying court to the commandant's daughter. He presents her with the fur, which she drapes around her. The Mongolian recognizes it, forgets all about the honors that have been and are to be bestowed upon him, and tears it from the affrighted girl.

The rest is a whirl of wild fighting in which the commandant and all his men go down before the hosts of Mongolians.

Old Newspapers Burden in Market

Thrifty housewives who save newspapers, tie them in bundles and dicker with the junkman over the price per 100 pounds, are finding the man who paid 80 cents for 100 pounds during the war, unresponsive. The United States Government says so.

Householders today are fortunate indeed if they obtain 10c per hundredweight. The amount of waste paper and unused paper now accumulated in the United States is probably the largest in the history of the country, says Hugh Butler, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, referring to dispatches from the paper division of the bureau at Washington. Burning is recommended rather than further accumulation.

The volume of surplus copies of newspapers exported in 1929—the last year for which figures are available—was 154,000,025 pounds, the export value of which was $1,068,085. The chief use of surplus and discarded newsprint, however, is in the manufacture of paper boards, some of which are utilized by the construction industry. A decrease in the volume of paper diverted to this channel has had the effect of increasing present accumulations, he said.

Boston Crowd Sees Boat Show Opening

Pleasure yachts, sailboats, racing craft, canoes and all kinds of watercraft equipment are being exhibited this week at the second annual New England Boat Show, which opened in Horticultural Hall this afternoon. The exhibition shows to the public for the first time a Diesel-engined sport cruiser, built in New England. This graceful craft, finished in bright African mahogany, has a berth capacity of eight, and is equipped with the most modern of improvements, including the double hoist winch, with topping lift and boom for simplicity in handling tenders.

Four huge cruisers proved to be most popular and crowds streamed in and out of their cabins all through the day. One of the features of cabin equipment was an exhibit of a yatch's dining saloon with table completely set with the finest of yacht china.

White and green were still the predominating colors. Smaller watercraft, including Dodge speedboats, Gar Wood racers, and the new Kennebec autocraft, which places an outboard motor inboard in the new Harvey inboard casing, were also exhibited.

The flag which the yacht America carried in the last America's Cup races, in which she competed, was shown.

AMERICAN VALLEY BUILT IN ALBANIA BY BOY EMIGRES

(Continued from Page 1)

undoubtedly read, are probably acquainted with world affairs and unquestionably are good merchants.

Along Perilous Gorges

We continued our journey over the mountains along perilous gorges, stopping now and then to pump gasoline into the carburetor, and after awhile descended along a very old Turkish road running through miles of almost solid rock. Coming to a river that waters a broad level plain, we arrived at the lower left base of the "W," and turned sharply north, for if we went on south we would enter Greece.

We found ourselves on an excellent road and saw scores of villages strewn along the edges of the flat valley where they are built on the rocks at the foot of the mountains. They are all substantial and prosperous in appearance.

The fields are well tended, and the people are well dressed, and have bright, open faces. One little town has a dozen large new houses and running water. Many of the people speak Greek. Many also speak English. This is almost an American valley. Albanians in America send money for many of the new houses, and boys who have been in America build others.

We stopped for dinner at Argyrocastro, perched dizzily on half a dozen crags and dominating the whole rich plain. It has a large and imposing hotel and a number of massive houses with a distinctive style and with some decorations. Here we saw evidence of a pleasing Albanian culture. There were twoscore automobiles in the square, which is the only level place in town.

Ferry Over Stream

After a hasty lunch we went on down the valley to the middle point of our "W" which is crowned by the little town and huge fortress of Tepeleni, situated at the juncture of two large swiftly flowing rivers. There is no bridge and we had to be ferried over the stream.

The crossing is so difficult that the whole cargo has to be unloaded and brought across separately, so an hour and a half passed before we got started again on the other side.

We passed along a narrow blue stream, which cuts a deep and jagged canyon through the rocks and at 5 o'clock reached the little town of Permet, halfway down the inner right-hand slant of the "W." Here the old, improvised suspension bridge is too weak to take the truck, so we stopped to unload and spend the night. I walked across the springy bridge into a very compact, crowded town, that runs up the side of a rocky mountain.

Having an hour yet before dark I looked the place over. Being a holiday many persons are in the streets. And all are very well dressed. No one is barefooted. All are neat and clean. Nor did the women and girls turn away and hide their faces as I passed. They are not afraid of men.

Houses Neat and Clean

They have confidence in themselves and in others, and take part in the affairs of their little world. The gates are all open, people commune with one another and as I looked into the yards and houses I saw that all was neat, clean and in order.

There are a number of schools, all of which were formerly Greek. The stores are attractive and well arranged. The postman passes and leaves papers, Greek and Albanian, at many houses.

The next morning in the bus I went down to the right base of the "W," which rests exactly on the Greek border; the two posts, Albanian and Greek, sit at opposite ends of a little bridge. We turned north again and traveled for hours over high mountains.

It was 5 o'clock when we reached the bottom on the other side and, passing through Albania's largest and richest plain, entered its largest and best city, Kortcha, in the southeast corner of the kingdom. It is superior to most Balkan cities of its size and convinces the observer that the Albanians are certainly capable of building up a civilization, establishing order, governing themselves and establishing a degree of culture.

During this two days' trip from the sea across south Albania to Kortcha I saw painful and striking contrasts. One thing was scores of burned towns and villages Though it was 16 years since they were demolished, the ruins still remain in many places.

And it was the Greeks who devastated them. They overran all southern Albania and seized it, determined to make it a part of Greece. Kortcha alone changed hands nine times in four years. Villages in flames show how hot the struggle has been here between Greek and Albanian.

Yet most of the Albanians in this part of the country speak Greek. Much of their culture they received from Greeks. It is due in no small degree to the Greeks that this is the most hopeful and advanced part of Albania.

They have rendered the Albanians a great service, and the future progress of the Kingdom depends in no small degree on the extent to which the best people in the Greek-speaking areas will be permitted to lead in social, political and economic affairs.

Furthermore, a century ago a number of Albanians rendered Greece notable services in its war of liberation against Turkey. So now it is to be hoped that old accounts have been squared, that the Greeks and Albanians will relinquish age-old claims against one another and work together for general Balkan progress.

There are Greeks in Albania and Albanians in Greece, and both sides will profit from friendly relations.

Motorcar Lenders Warned by Parker

An owner who thoughtlessly lends his automobile to an irresponsible person is as guilty as would be the man who gave a loaded automatic to a group of children to play with, George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, declared in his weekly report of motor accidents for the week ending March 20.

Seventeen fatalities occurred last week, four more than in the previous week and nine more than during the corresponding week last year. Six hundred and eighty-five licenses and registrations were revoked or suspended, 63 less than the previous week and 157 less than in the same period last year. Of these, 62 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor and 384 on account of insurance cancellations.

The most serious accidents, according to Registrar Parker were those of couples returning at a late hour from dine-an-dance places, and those involving impetuous youths who need the restraining control of parents.

Geese Are Flying North at Unusually Early Date

WORCESTER, Mass., March 23 (AP)—A small flock of wild geese passed over Worcester yesterday, flying due north, evidently in detachments. Last year the first report here of Canada geese was April 14. This year's record is a very early one.

BOARD TO END WHEAT PRICE STABILIZATION

(Continued from Page 1)

farmers to reduce acreage as a means of correcting the disastrously low prices that have resulted from increased acreage and overproduction. It has been pointed out that if we continue to raise a large surplus of wheat beyond domestic requirements, growers in the United States will be obliged to take prices that largely are determined by what our exportable surplus will bring on world markets.

"Since last November the Grain Stabilization Corporation has been purchasing sufficient wheat to maintain prices in this country. Because of this our prices have ranged some 20 to 35 cents above their usual relationship to world market prices. This policy was adopted to meet a most acute emergency. It has made wheat growers many millions of dollars and a large additional amount to growers of other grains. Farmers have also gained by prevention of a threatened additional shock to business in general.

Entail Heavy Cost

"Stabilization operations are emergency measures and entail a heavy cost. The Grain Stabilization Corporation has acquired and is acquiring very large stocks of wheat. It cannot indefinitely buy more than it sells, or indefinitely hold what it has bought. It cannot follow a regular policy of buying at prices above the market, paying heavy storage charges, and selling below cost. Farmers know this, and would not ask that it be done. It would not be, in the long run, in the farmers' own interest.

"It is too early now to set forth in detail what the sales policy of the Grain Stabilization Corporation will be in the new crop year, except to say that stabilization supplies of wheat will be handled in such a way as to impose the minimum of burden upon domestic and world prices. It should be stated now, however, that the Federal Farm Board will not authorize the Grain Stabilization Corporation to make stabilization purchases from the 1931 wheat crop. There will be no alteration or change in the policy of the Grain Stabilization Corporation with reference to the 1930 crop.

"In the light of the foregoing facts, growers must recognize the responsibility that rests upon them. The Federal Farm Board is encouraged by reports from the principal wheat-producing regions that growers are organizing to reduce acreage and market coöperatively.

"These and efficient production are the surest means of permanent relief. Some progress has been made, but it is only a beginning. The movement must be carried to all farmers in all regions Spring planting of wheat is at hand. Let farmers in that region heed the warning to reduce acreage and as planting time in other regions rolls around, farmers there should do the same."

MacMillan Last Audubon Speaker

The final lecture in the series presented under auspices of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, was given by Commander Donald B. MacMillan, at the Hotel Statler Saturday.

The subject was, "Birds and Animals of the Arctic," and Commander MacMillan's many colored slides and motion pictures visualized conditions of living with the Eskimo people at the Far North as well as polar bear, musk ox, white fox, arctic hare and multitudes of birds, all being water birds except four—the arctic owl, the raven, the wheatear and the snow bunting.

Perhaps the most surprising of all were the pictures showing the abundance of beautiful flowers that develop and mature their seeds within that long day of many weeks with continuous sunshine.

Commander MacMillan's Greenland home was shown on the shore of an Arctic bay. It boasts of electric lights, a good library and a garage with an automobile in it that has been driven many hundreds of miles across the barren plains. He is preparing to return to his northern home next June on his fourteenth trip to the top of the world.

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REDUCED WAGE MOVE FOUGHT IN U. S. AND BRITAIN

A. F. of L. to Oppose Any Cut; Liberals Seek Extra Congress Session

Movements for wage reductions by employers, as a result of the business depression, present acute problems for organized labor in the United States and Great Britain.

The American Federation of Labor announces its intention of fighting any attempt to cut wage levels, while in Britain, although some groups have accepted reductions, the majority are firmly resisting action which they believe would lower living standards.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 23—Representatives of 10 liberal organizations have begun discussions today of unemployment problems here looking to a call for a special session of Congress.

Invitation to request the progressive members of Congress to stump the country to this purpose will be made to Bronson Cutting (R.), Senator from New Mexico; Edward P. Costigan (D.), Senator from Colorado; William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin and Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana.

At the same time William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an aggressive statement, announced that organized labor is prepared to use its entire resources to see that wages are not reduced in the present crisis. The way to meet the situation is not to reduce but to maintain, and even increase wages, Mr. Green asserted.

Mr. Green's statement came with other comment in the capital over the figures just announced by the Department of Commerce giving an estimate of 6,050,000 unemployed in January. Many speakers at the liberal conference referred to the same figures, asserting that the real seriousness of the situation had been concealed for political purposes. The department report also pointed to a slow but sure ascent in employment.

"Reductions in wages," Mr. Green said, "forced by some employers, are delaying a return to prosperity. These reductions in wages have been favored and encouraged by a few bankers and some employers whose desire for standard profits has overcome their better judgment. If they are persisted in, a return to normal conditions will be delayed for two years or more.

"Economic conditions will improve when the masses of the people are employed and are paid high wages. . . . Prosperity and high wages are inseparably associated while unemployment and economic distress are characteristics of low wages. Those employers who attempt to reduce wages must count upon the uncompromising opposition of the American Federation of Labor.

"We shall fight against such a policy with all the strength we possess. We shall rely upon those who believe in a speedy return of prosperity through the payment of high wages to stand with us and support us in this noble enterprise."

Speakers at the liberal conference included: Norman Thomas, director of the League for Industrial Democracy and Socialist leader; J. Nevin Sayre, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Louis Budenz of the Conference for Independent Labor Action; Marx Lewis of the National Socialist Party; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Miss Dorothy Detzer, secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. John H. Gray, economist; W. Jett Lauck of the American Civil Liberties Union; and Mr. Marsh.

Workers Resist Lowering of Standards of Living Through Pay Reductions

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, March 23—Immediate stoppage of collieries producing one-sixth of the total coal output of Great Britain has been averted by a decision taken by a narrow majority at the delegate conference of South Wales miners at Cardiff Saturday to accept temporary wage reductions. This, however, settles only one out of a whole series of labor disputes affecting not only the mining industry but also railways and building and engineering trades, in all of which the question of industrial peace or war has become acute.

The problem in each case is the same and more than 3,000,000 workers are involved. It is to what extent labor is to contribute by lowered wages and longer hours, to changes in working conditions necessitated by trade depression.

In each instance employers are themselves so hard pressed as to make concessions difficult. Workers, on the other hand, are putting up a stern resistance, as they see hard-wo improvements in their standards of living being taken from them.

In the coal industry the situation has been complicated by the decision taken by the National Miners' Federation, representing British coal workers generally, not to agree to continuance, after March 31, of what is known as the "spreadover." This is an arrangement whereby under strictly limited conditions, eight hours are allowed to be worked upon certain days of the week, instead the otherwise legal maximum of 7½ hours.

South Wales miners have decided to accept wage cuts rather than a spreadover, but it is doubtful whether other districts will do the same. Lancashire miners have asked for a joint conference with owners to discuss their position.

In North Wales it is stated that abolition of the spreadover would mean wage reductions too heavy to have any prospect of acceptance. In Scotland a breakaway from the federations' decisions is regarded as possible.

The situation is critical, however, as there is now little more than a week in which to reach a settlement. The difficulties also are increased by the fact that under the existing law, a reduction in miners' working hours to seven per day, is to come into effect July 8.

Among national union railwaymen ballots upon employers' proposals are in progress and the issue is certain. Locomotive engineers are to hold a delegate conference to discuss the proposed wage cuts tomorrow. The executive committee of the building trades unions meets Wednesday when a joint committee of engineering unions and employers is also to be in session.

Alfonso Blamed for Dictatorship

MADRID, March 23 (AP)—The executive committee of the Socialist and Labor Parties issued a manifesto today declaring that King Alfonso violated the Spanish Constitution by approving the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera and by not convening Parliament for a space of eight years.

The manifesto, a long document, reviews and attacks many alleged unconstitutional acts of the Dictatorship. It appeals to all workers to vote for Left candidates in the municipal election, and declares a republic to be the only salvation of Spain.

At a meeting held by the Constitutionalists today to study the basis of a future Constitution for Spain it was agreed to propose modifications of the Constitution regarding freedom of religion.

The municipal campaign will begin to morrow. The Republicans and Socialists will present a block of 30 candidates, with an equal number sponsored by the Monarchists.

Rioting broke out around the City Hall and inside the Council Chamber today during a meeting of the City Council.

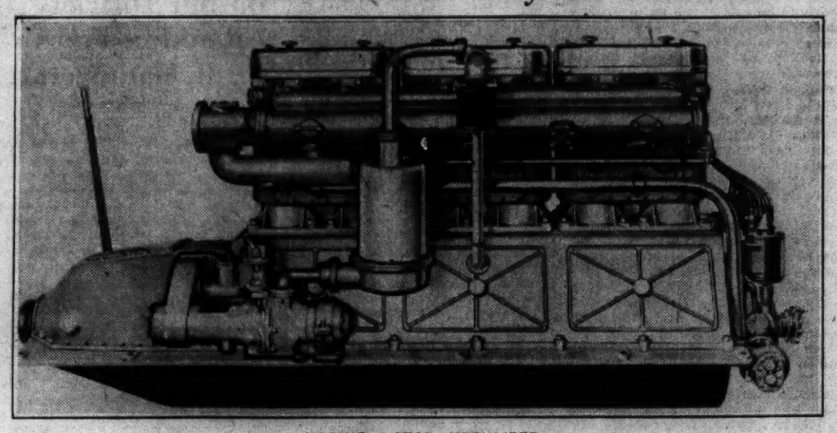
Garcia Cortes, alderman, formerly a Socialist and now a Liberal, opposed a measure calling for an increase of pay for municipal employees, and City Hall employees stormed into the chamber shouting for more money and "Down with Garcia Cortes."

On the outside, street cleaners and other employees packed the plaza and when Señor Cortes left the City Hall the crowd attacked him. Police dispersed the mob without injury or arrest.

WALES MINE PEACE ASSURED

CARDIFF, Wales, March 21 (AP)—Peace was assured today in the coal mining district of South Wales by a decision of a conference of miners' delegates to continue work under the recent arbitration award, which reduced wages 14 cents a day.

How the Gasoline Motor May Use Fuel Oil



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Take an ordinary gasoline engine—the common garden variety found in most automobiles and motor boats—exchange its carburetor for a Nebulizer, fill the "gas" tank with the same fuel oil you burn in your furnace, and roll gayly along over the highways or high waves at a 50 per cent saving over present costs!

Perhaps it's not quite so simple as that yet. But the latest development in the field of marine motors, a simple and compact fuel oil engine similar in every respect to a regular gasoline engine except for the oil vaporizing equipment, brings that happy day much nearer.

The new engine, which is attracting much attention at the Motor Boat Show in Horticultural Hall, Boston, has been developed by Murray & Tregurtha, Inc., of North Quincy, Mass., and is known as Model M-0. Its controls for spark, throttle and choke are the same as for gasoline engines, and in fact the engine is started on gasoline, and could be run on it simply by substituting a downdraft carburetor for the vaporizer.

This vaporizer—a Nebulizer, it is called—is the new element which makes possible the use of oil in an electric-ignition engine.

The Nebulizer utilizes speed and a vacuum in a mechanical process which transforms the liquid oil into a practically dry vapor at a temperature much below the distilling point of the oil. Oddly enough, it obtains its power to create the vacuum from the engine itself, being geared directly to the drive shaft.

It is located on the outboard side of the engine, and is cylindrical in shape. It is small, projecting no more than would a carbureter, so that the engine has almost the same appearance as a gasoline motor.

So far, the Nebulizer is only built into four-cylinder 65 h. p. and six-cylinder 110 h. p. models, medium duty engines for cruisers, houseboats, auxiliaries and commercial craft. At the present stage of development it is not available for use on smaller marine engines or automobiles.

Unlike the Diesel engine, there are no pressure pumps nor fuel injection spray nozzles. The oil, which may be any of the lighter distillates, or regular fuel oil used in Diesel motors, is broken up by the Nebulizer into very small particles so as to form a minutely divided fog or mist. This is led through a jacketed drying coil to a mixing valve where it is mixed with cool air, and then is introduced into the cylinders. Here it is ignited by spark plugs, two to each cylinder.

The power output thus developed is said to be equal to the maximum from gasoline. The saving in operation cost results from the lower cost of the distillates and Diesel oils. It is also said that the fire hazard is reduced to a minimum in this system.

The Nebulizer is not new, but its perfection and application in simple form to marine engines is quite recent. The Murray & Tregurtha engine embodying this development has been characterized by marine engineers as "the outstanding achievement in marine engineering during the past year."

Viking Relief Ships Freed From Ice Jam

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 23 (AP)—Rescue ships with survivors of the Viking disaster aboard, held in the grip of ice floes for nearly a week, were freed early today and steamed toward this port.

Sir Richard Squires, Newfoundland Prime Minister, announces an inquiry will be conducted into the tragedy.

A commission under the chairmanship of Sir William Horwood, Chief Justice of Newfoundland, will investigate the blowing up of the Viking, in which Varick Frissell and A. G. Penrod, American motion picture men, and 24 others are listed as missing.

Lack of suitable fuel held Bernt Balchen and two companions, who intend to search the ice floes for possible survivors of the disaster, at Corner Brook, N. F. They arrived there at 1 p. m. from Saint John, N. B., in their amphibian. A special train was ordered to bring plane fuel from Saint John, but weather conditions along the railroad right of way made it questionable whether the fuel could be obtained by tomorrow.

A picture plane piloted by C. F. Kent came down at Pictou, N. S., with spark plug trouble and subsequently resumed its flight.

HORSE ISLAND, N. F., March 23 (AP)—Robert S. Fogg, who flew from Concord, N. H., to obtain pictures of the Viking disaster, crashed here, but was not seriously injured.

The ice began to loosen and the rescue steamer Sagona, with 118 Viking survivors aboard, started toward open water on her trip to St. John's.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Paul A. Fairfield, Wollaston, Mass.
R. D. Hawley, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. B. Hawley, Pittsfield, Mass.
W. M. Nielsen, Sharon Hill, Pa.
Mrs. Daisie G. Nielsen, Sharon Hill, Pa.
W. M. Nielson Jr., Sharon Hill, Pa.

SUNDAY

Sallie Jane Chalk, Washington, D. C.
William Mendeza, New York City
Herbert A. Weiss, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Viola M. Bevans, Washington, D. C.
J. E. Lewis, Hartford, Conn.
W. D. Aldred, Hartford, Conn.

FULLER BRUSH PROFIT

Fuller Brush Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 a profit of $368,631, after depreciation, but before federal taxes, compared with $426,183 in 1929.

ROOSEVELT SEES NEED FOR WIDER SCOPE IN INQUIRY

Will Urge Legislature to Expand Inquisitorial Power in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 23—Out of a week-end devoted to the study of demands for an inquiry into the administration of Mayor James J. Walker, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced today that he would urge the Legislature this week to enact a law extending the inquisitorial powers of the Appellate Division to the city and county courts and the courts of General and Special Sessions.

Only the Magistrate and Municipal Courts of Manhattan and the Bronx are included in the first department's present inquiry, of which Judge Samuel Seabury is referee, whereas if the Governor's suggestion were adopted all courts in the two boroughs, except the Supreme and Surrogate Courts, might be placed under Judge Seabury's scrutiny.

Judge Seabury, who is the Governor's commissioner to investigate charges by the City Club against the conduct of his office by Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney of New York County, will divide the week between this inquiry and hearings as referee of the Appellate Division. He met with the Governor in a two-hour conference at the Roosevelt home in Hyde Park yesterday and it is understood tht their talk concerned not only the New York City inquiry situation but the possibility of a legislative investigation of the Walker-Tammany administration with Mr. Seabury as counsel.

Reports following this conference were that the stream of protests to the Governor from Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Crain's counsel, against Mr. Seabury as investigator, his method of conducting the inquiry and the "campaign of propaganda in the press," which he charges Judge Seabury with releasing, will fail of effect.

Action by Governor Roosevelt on the incompetency charges filed by the City Affairs Committee against the administration of Mayor Walker is expected late today. In both Republican and Democratic camps reports have crystallized into two probalities: That the Governor will dismiss the charges—an opinion that obtains in Tammany circles; and that he will send the charges to Mayor Walker for a formal reply—the report current in Albany.

It is maintained in some quarters that the Governor has no precedent for removing an elective official where the charges, as in the Walker case, do not involve malfeasance in office, or personal corruption. With a reply from the Mayor in hand he would be in a position to weigh the advisability of appointing a commissioner to investigate the Mayor's office or of leaving the whole investigation onus to a legislative commission.

Pending the Governor's decision on its charges, the City Affairs Committee is completing plans for a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on March 30, where political corruption and unemployment will be the topics discussed.

While the Republican majority will not press further for a legislative inquiry into New York City affairs until the Governor has made some disposition of the City Affairs Committee charges, W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, said that even the institution of removal proceedings against the Mayor with Judge Seabury in charge would not terminate efforts to ultimately push such a resolution through the Legislature.

Steuer Files Plans for Bank Reopening

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 23—Joseph A. Broderick, state superintendent of banks, received from Max D. Steuer, investigator of the affairs of the Bank of United States, today a letter outlining a plan for its reorganization. Another plan, sponsored by a large group of depositors headed by Samuel Rosoff, subway builder, and drawn up by Herbert L. Satterlee, has been in Mr. Broderick's hands for some weeks.

"I will give Mr. Steuer's plan serious consideration, as I will to any practical and promising proposal for reorganization of bank or to any plan that will serve the interests of the depositors," said Mr. Broderick. Neither he, nor Mr. Steuer, would make public any of the details of the new proposals, however.

The Rosoff-Satterlee plan has been approved in its fundamentals by Mr. Broderick, although its further development awaits an audit being made upon Mr. Satterlee's initiative by the accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co. The expenses are being covered by a group of directors headed by Col. Arthur W. Little.

American Merchant Marine Decreases

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The merchant fleet of the United States was the only one among the principal maritime nations to decrease both in number of vessels and tonnage in 1930.

The shipping board yesterday attributed the reductions to scrappings and sales. Although American shipping as a whole declined by 71 ships and 249,918 gross tons, privately owned American fleets gained by 27 ships and 241,150 tons.

Norway gained most, with a net increase of 93 vessels and 633,344 tons. In merchant shipping Great Britain's fleet of 3050 ships totaling 18,220,830 tons headed the list for 1930.

The United States, with 1625 ships of 9,276,190 tons, was second. Japan ranked third in number and fourth in tonnage; Norway fourth in number and seventh in tonnage; Germany fifth in number, but third in tonnage.

The world merchant marine gained 220 ships and 1,732,452 gross tons. The principal gainers, after Norway, were Great Britain, the Netherlands and Germany.

LIMITATION PLAN FOR OIL IMPORTS SAID TO PROGRESS

Conservation Board Adds to Staff of Experts on Proration Problems

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 23—With a new addition to its staff experienced in oil proration problems, the Federal Oil Conservation Board continued today its efforts to bring about a harmonization of imports with domestic production.

The Department of the Interior announced that Northcutt Ely had been appointed to a position on the technical and advisory committee of the board. Mr. Ely made a name for himself as one of the principals in arranging for a limitation agreement in the Kettleman Hills oil fields in California.

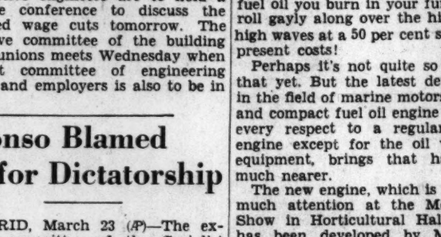
At the same time Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and also a member of the Oil Conservation Board, announced that his negotiations with the principal importers were progressing in a most satisfactory condition.

Although the Standard Oil Company of Indiana still refuses to agree to import limitation, it is understood that the other major importers have actually begun to curtail their shipments to American ports.

It is now known that the agreement to limit imports sought by the federal board is in no way an agreement between importers, but on the contrary an agreement between each individual importer and the Government. Individual agreements of this nature, it is asserted, would not be in violation of the anti-trust laws as feared by several senators and others who have been watching the negotiations. They also make it possible for each importer to begin limitation regardless of the action taken by others.

Mr. Ely has until now been executive assistant to Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, who credits him, in the announcement of his appointment, with having been instrumental in working out proration plans not only for the Kettleman Hills but also for many others where unlimited production would have thrown disorder into the entire oil industry of the country.

The appointment of Mr. Ely was announced shortly after the board had made known that it would give a hearing to the Oil States Advisory Committee on April 9.



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West Palm Beach, Florida

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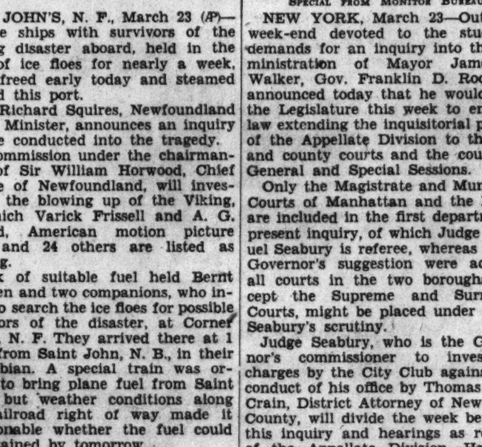

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CLEANING teeth is fun, now that he uses Squibb's Dental Cream. Its flavor is so pleasant. He likes its refreshing feeling in his mouth. He admires the gleam it puts on his teeth.

And Squibb's does *more*. It not only cleans the mucin from the teeth's surface, but it penetrates places untouched by the toothbrush. It reaches that row of tiny crevices around the edge where teeth and gums meet.

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Remember

'WAY BACK—WHEN GUESTROOMS WERE EQUIPPED WITH WASHBOWL-AND-PITCHER?

The personal ablution facilities of the washbowl-and-pitcher days in the average city home were no more crude than the hog-cleaning facilities of the old-time packing house.

A tank of scalding water into which the carcass was placed and laboriously pulled about and ducked by hand; a wooden slab onto which it was dragged and the bristles tediously removed with hand scrapers . . . these served for years before the era when time and labor saving became a definite engineering study in the packing industry.

Today practically all of the Armour plants have automatic ducking devices which do a far better scalding job than was ever before possible — and at a saving of fully 75% in time and labor.

Present-day dehairing economies and efficiencies represent still another of the many Armour contributions to higher hog prices for producers and better meat qualities and lower prices to consumers. Automatically, without a moment's loss of time, the hog carcass is lifted out of the scalding tank and drawn through a mechanical "Hog Polisher." This ingenious machine, equipped with "slappers," performs so thorough a bristle-removing job that a whirl through a mechanical singeing and spraying device is almost the only finishing touch necessary.

These modern methods represent more than an economical and efficient hog "shaving" operation. The massaging action of the "slappers," for instance, cleanses the surface beyond all former standards of sanitation. It also gives the skin a firm-up treatment which is one of the many steps leading to the newly-perfected "Fixed Flavor" which during the past year has won such wide and enthusiastic public approval for Armour's Star Ham and Armour's Star Bacon.

In countless ways and directions Armour's progress since the wash-bowl-and-pitcher days testifies convincingly to Armour's ability still further to extend Armour's usefulness to the people of America.

T. H. Lee
President

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HEARTY GREETING IS GIVEN HOOVER BY PORTO RICANS

(Continued from Page 1)

there. The President was greeted by Governor Roosevelt, island leaders and a tremendous crowd of citizens. Later he and his party crossed the island to San Juan by automobile, traversing the famous old "Camino Real" the Kings Highway. This road has been improved and modernized since American sovereignty and affords one of the most beautiful scenic trips in the world.

Columbus, who discovered Porto Rico on his second journey, is reputed to have described the island to Queen Isabella by crumpling up a sheet of paper. The Kings Highway takes in all the tropical beauty of the island with vast vistas of the wide Caribbean and the deep blue of the heavens.

All along the way Mr. Hoover was greeted by cheering throngs. The crowded condition of the island was clearly disclosed during the journey, as the party was never out of sight of habitations through 70 miles of traveling.

In San Juan, Mr. Hoover was given a great ovation. He drove directly to the Governor's Palace where he was the guest of Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt. In the afternoon the President met insular leaders for private talks.

Sunday, the President attended religious services in the open air, on the deck of the Arzona. The weather was warm. In the afternoon President Hoover held a 10-minute radiotelephone conversation with his son, Herbert Jr., and his grand-daughter Peggy Ann, at Asheville, N. C.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 23 (AP)—Porto Rico today extended an enthusiastic welcome to Herbert Hoover, who landed at Ponce today.

In his address of welcome Mayor Emilio Fangot of Ponce told President Hoover that his Administration had produced more legislation for solving the island's problems than any since the beginning of American sovereignty in Porto Rico. This fact, he said, had served to renew the interest of Porto Ricans and to revive their hopes that Porto Rico might be incorporated on a basis of constitutional equality as a self-governing state in the Union.

"Your arrival this morning," he said, "strengthens the ties of mutual understanding and reciprocal affection between this territory and the continental United States.

"Suffering still from the disastrous effects of the hurricane which recently swept the island, toiling under the stress of poverty and the greatest financial crisis in our history, the people of Porto Rico lay aside their sorrows to welcome you cordially to our shores and to sincerely thank you for the honor of your visit.

"At the beginning of your administration you wisely appointed as Governor of Porto Rico a man of high intellectual capacity, and administrative ability, whose generous devotion to this task has prepared the way to our final recovery."

The Mayor reiterated his hope for early incorporation of Porto Rico into the United States, and prophesied that it would "exemplify the possibility of a Pan-American commonwealth under the Stars and Stripes, where Anglo-Saxon and Latin civilizations shall blend together in the furtherance of a common destiny."

"We consider this visit of yours," the Mayor added, "as well as the visit of President Roosevelt 25 years ago, the best evidence of national cooperation in this respect."

The reception by the municipality of Ponce was held at the city hall, several miles from the President's landing place.

President Hoover was given an elaborate embroidered banquet cloth on which had been worked designs of the favorite flowers of all of the American Presidents who have held office since Porto Rico became part of the United States. The poppy, designated by President Hoover as his favorite flower, was included in the design.

Up to the last minute a small, active group of Nationalists continued their opposition to the entertainment program of the President, urging all Porto Ricans, "for their own dignity," not to participate. One hand bill, signed by Luis Vergne Ortiz, president of the Nationalist Party of San Juan, was distributed in the cars of the reception committee. It criticized President Hoover as leader of the National Republican Party, which it described as "capitalistic, plutocratic, anti-Socialist, and opposed to the interests of workers."

Hoover to Have Chance to See Program Made in Porto Rican Farming

Progress in homesteading Porto Rico, since Theodore Roosevelt became Governor in 1929, becomes of added interest, in view of President Hoover's visit to the island during his Caribbean trip.

Since the time of the Spanish-American War, the question of agriculture has been of major importance to the Porto Ricans. In 1930, $500,000 was appropriated by the United States for the purchase of agricultural lands on the island for homestead purposes. In addition, $20,000 was set aside for educating farmers to raise larger crops.

Governor Roosevelt arranged for agricultural instructors to go from farm to farm teaching farmers to improve production so as to increase their sales in the northern markets.

Tied in with the agricultural problem was the need for rural vocational schools to supplement the three R's. Governor Roosevelt also encouraged each boy to have a small truck garden and arranged instruction in home economics for the girls.

After turning his attention to the problems of agriculture and education Governor Roosevelt discovered that he had a political situation to settle. The people had long thought that Porto Rico was both economically and culturally prepared for statehood; that it was essentially an independent nation, and that the people were not citizens of the United States despite the citizenship act of 1917 which did not provide them representation in Congress.

One plan was that Porto Rico should draft its own constitution, that the island's Senator and the Representatives at Washington should participate in legislation which affected Porto Rico only, that the island should negotiate commercial treaties through the Department of State and that there should be carried on a free trade between the island and the United States.

Governor Roosevelt in summing up the achievements of his first year's administration pointed out that business conditions have improved through better prices for sugar and coffee, that the island's politicans are in a fair way to be won over and that the labor unions have rallied to his support.

"We are," he said, in his message, "in better shape than we were 12 months ago."

Porto Rico, discovered by Columbus in 1493, lies 1400 miles from New York. Its gross area, including the small islands within its jurisdiction, is 3435 square miles. Vieques and Culebra are the islands in the passage between Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Mona is an islet between Porto Rico and Santo Domingo. The others are islets.

Crossing Porto Rico from east to west is a chain of mountains. Valleys receive abundant rains throughout the year. The mean temperature at San Juan, the capital, ranges from 78 degrees (F) to 82 degrees. Streams are numerous and some are navigable to small craft.

Agriculture is diversified, the chief products being sugar, pineapples, coffee, grapefruit, oranges and other tropical fruits, sea island cotton, textile fibres, bat guano, phosphate and vegetables. The chief industries are manufacturing hats, embroideries and drawn-work. There are more than 1100 miles of railway and 346 miles of highways. The population is by the last census 1,543,913.

HINGHAM HONORS REVOLUTIONARY HERO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HINGHAM, Mass., March 23—A boulder tablet honoring the memory of Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Revolutionary War hero who received the sword of Cornwallis at the surrender at Yorktown, has been erected here by his townspeople, through the Hingham Historical Society.

The bronze tablet stands on a triangular plot of ground near the house where General Lincoln lived for many years. He was born in Hingham in 1732, and held many public offices in the community. He was made a Major-General at the outbreak of the war, and it is generally believed that he was the first Secretary of War, in Washington's Cabinet, though historians differ on this point.

WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION OFFICERS RESIGN

Retirement Is Laid to Position of Farm Board on Mohair Situation

Resignation of Roger Gillis, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, and Fred Earwood, a director, at a meeting in Del Rio, Tex., is reported in advices received by members of the Boston wool trade. The resignations are said to have been a result of widespread dissatisfaction among growers as to the methods of the Federal Farm Board regarding the mohair situation.

Mr. Gillis took the position of president against his better judgment and has long desired to retire in order to devote his attention to personal business, according to a man who stands high in coöperative councils, and who stated that the meeting was the regular election of directors of the cooperative group in that district.

Similar elections are being held through the wool- and mohair-growing sections of the country and a joint meeting of all the new boards of directors of these groups, is scheduled for April, it was explained.

Boston, recognized as the wool center of the United States, has been keenly interested in the Farm Board's activity regarding wool and mohair. The coöperatives purchased the bulk of last year's mohair yield in the Texas district, but found that they could not dispose of it at prices they felt justified in accepting, it is explained here, owing to a falling market.

This year, the coöperatives, finding prices stronger than a short time ago, are offering the growers a price for the new yield which growers insist is less than they can secure from manufacturers and private dealers.

Approximately 15 cents a pound net to the grower has been offered by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, it is understood, while private dealers from Boston, as well as manufacturers, have recently bought mohair in Texas, and paid 23 to 25 cents. Well-posted men in the Boston market point out that the payment of such prices in Texas would indicate that these values constitute a basis at which the staple will move into consuming channels.

Reports emanating from Texas, apparently from sources close to the coöperatives, have been to the effect that the Farm Board, with commitments in mohair at some 28 cents a pound for approximately 14,000,000 pounds of hair in Boston, might decide to go to the mills and offer the hair at 15 cents. Close observers point out that this would mean a loss of 13 cents a pound to the Farm Board outside of carrying charges, but that it would seriously affect mills and dealers who had recently bought hair in Texas for 23 to 25 cents.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when the time is 7 p. m.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis. "CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 24

Vocal and Instrumental

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Stage review by soloists and orchestra. 8.

Armchair Quartet, male voices; concert orchestra (WEAF—T). 9.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6, 6:45.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Overture, Semiramide (Rossini): Dance of the Hours (Delibes); Dance of the Polovetzian Maidens (Borodin); Scherzo, New World Symphony (Dvořák); Closing Scene, Gotterdammerung (Wagner). 9:30.

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist; concert orchestra, Hugo Mariani, conductor (WJZ Chain). "Works of Great Composers" period. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (WJZ—T). From Chicago. 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble (WEAF Chain). Popular ballad review. 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra; Ashley Sisters, vocal trio (WEAF Chain). 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Harry Carroll, guest composer; Sigmund Spaeth, musical lecturer; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). "The Stuff That Songs Are Made Of." Mr. Spaeth at piano; "The Story Behind the Songs," pianologue by Mr. Carroll; "Songs About Trees," orchestra. 9:30.

Morton Downey, tenor; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; Jesse Crawford, organist; soloists; chorus; orchestra (CBS—T). "Playhouse" period. 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

New England story (WEAF Chain). Soconyland sketch. 7:30.

Death Valley Days (WJZ Chain). An earthquake that led to the discovery of rich borax deposits. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (CBS—T). 10.

"Rapid Transit" (WEAF Chain). Short blackout sketches of metropolitan life. 11.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin A. Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

"Tariff and the Market Basket" (WEAF—T). Two discussions in the "Voters' Service" period. 7.

"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS—T). Weekly résumé by Frederic William Wile. 7.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.

Monologue

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Daytime Programs

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 10 a. m.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain). "Where Honey Comes From"; "The Garden Calendar." 12:30.

Pennsylvania Hotel Luncheon Music (WEAF Chain). 1.

United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain). 1:30.

"World News About Women" (WEAF Chain). Mrs. Edgerton Parsons. 2.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Humor and songs from Chicago. 2:45.

Music in the Air (WJZ Chain). Artist recitals. 3.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone (WEAF Chain). "Golden Gems" period. 3:30.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain). Orchestra under Harry Kogen from Chicago. 3:30.

Italian Idyll (CBS—T). Characteristic period by orchestra under direction of Vincent Sorey. 4.

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Popular period by dance orchestra, feminine trio, Clarence Hayes, tenor, from San Francisco. 4.

"Charity Carnival of 1931," Mrs. Francis E. McAdoo; Leo Reisman and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). Rasbach's "Trees," Ravel's "Bolero," tango "Jalousie" and Grofe's "Alice Blue," from "Three Shades of Blue," features. 5.

FALL RIVER FINANCE BOARD MEMBER LEAVES

James A. Burke of Fall River, member of the Fall River Board of Finance, formed by the present Legislature to adjust the financial difficulties of that city, has tendered his resignation to Gov. Joseph B. Ely. In his letter of resignation, Mr. Burke said that his action was due entirely to unanticipated personal business matters.

Governor Ely said today that Mr. Burke will continue to serve on the board until his successor has been appointed. The Governor said that he would endeavor to fill the vacancy by naming Mr. Burke's successor at Wednesday's meeting of the executive council.

WOMEN TO HEAR OF ALIEN PROBLEMS

"A Closeup of the Immigrants' Problems of Today," is the topic chosen by Read Lewis, director of the Foreign Language Information Service, who is coming from New York on Thursday to address the members and friends of the Boston League of Women Voters, at its annual luncheon meeting, to be held at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.

Mr. Lewis has a first-hand knowledge of the questions which confront the immigrant, and he will bring to the meeting the latest information in connection with naturalization and immigration measures.

DE MOLAY CHAPTERS ATTEND SERVICES

Led by bands in the colorful uniform of the order, 1000 members of De Molay chapters of Massachusetts marched to Tremont Temple, Boston, yesterday morning to attend special devotional services.

The Rev. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher delivered the sermon. There was a special musical program in honor of the De Molay members, and a brief statement of De Molay ideals and objectives by William J. Richardson. After the service the members marched back to their headquarters on Hereford Street, disbanding there.

Radio Tonight

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:58 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Duke Herland's 4 Sax Aces.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 Bonfiglio Alberini, baritone.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 Vocal duo; xylophons soloist.
8:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; Pennzoil Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Countess Albani, soprano; Brigadiers Quartet; General Motors Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"; "The Lion's Mane."
10:30 NBC, Symphonic Rhythm Makers; Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Hugo Mariani's Orchestra.
11:00 E. S. Rideout; news; time.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's Story, "Puss in Boots."
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; sport review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Durham Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time, NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, Address by Mrs. Herbert Hoover.
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Balalaika Orchestra; Lou Conrad, vocalist.
9:00 NBC, Mayfag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy.
9:30 NBC, American Legion Program: reception by American Legion in Montreal to National Commander Ralph T. O'Neil; speakers; Guards Band and Pipers.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra; Ben T. Weaver, bass soloist.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern "Empire Builders" sketch: "A Cowboy Story"; Mark Williams, singing cowboy.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:14 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Dramatic sketch.
5:10 "Melody Snapshots"; organ.
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Talk; lute.
6:00 Yankee Network Salute to Advertising; orchestra and soloists.
6:30 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 Camille Giroaurd, baritone; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist.
7:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Bringing Up Father."
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Maria Jeritza, soprano; Simmons Symphony Orchestra, Wilfred Pelletier, conductor.
9:00 Leo Reisman and his orchestra; "The Three Bakers," male trio.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris": Pierre Brugnon, tenor; Taylor Buckley, baritone; style radiogram; Max Smollen's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Dick Lee, pianist.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Rhythm Twins.
6:00 Weather; organ; temperature.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Eleanor Wendell, organist.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestral.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Twilight Hour.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:25 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:35 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air"; Lois Bennett, soprano.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

DR. BURROWS GOES TO ORIENT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23 (AP)—Dr. Millar Burrows, associate professor of Biblical literature and the history of religion at Brown University, will serve as director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem during the academic year 1931-32, it was announced here last night. He is now on sabbatic leave.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Horticultural Hall: New England boat show, until 10, through March 28.

Tufts Alumnæ of Arlington: Dream pictures, "Colorful Southwestern Wonderlands," by Branson de Cou; Arlington Town Hall, 8.

Franklin Foundation: Closing exercises, Franklin Union evening classes; the Rev. Francis E. Webster, Old North Church, speaker; Berkeley and Appleton Streets, 8.

Hotel Statler: Dinner, Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Georgian Room.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Parent-Teacher Association, R. G. Shaw School Hall, 8.

Harvard University: Concert by Kedroff Quartet, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15. (Open to public.)

Zonta Club: Boston club guest of Cambridge club, Riverbank Court, Cambridge, 6:15.

Quota Club: Dinner meeting, with Mrs. Catherine Olney, international president, guest of honor; musical program, "The Romance of Old Songs," by Margaret C. Mason, assisted by Myrtle Jordan Trio; Engineers' Club, Commonwealth Avenue, 6:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:20 p. m.

Copley—"The Last Hour," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Horticultural Hall: New England Boat Show, 1 to 10, through March 28.

Harvard University: Special meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 4. Fifth in lecture series on "The Philosophy of Art and Æsthetics," by Prof. John Dewey and William James; "Rhythm as a Condition of Form"; Emerson D, 4. Sixth in lecture series in French by Prof. Edward J. Vermeil; "Centralization française et Etat unitaire allemand"; Emerson J, 4:30. (Lectures open to public.)

West Roxbury Community: Meeting and current events class, Woman's Club: Dream pictures, "Mysterious India," by Branson De Cou; Highland Hall, 2:30.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Advertising Club, Georgian Room. Meeting, Professional Women's Club, Georgian Room. Luncheon, Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, Parlor A. Meeting, North Atlantic Regional Conference on Agricultural Education, Parlor B. Meeting, Massachusetts Retail Jewelers Association, Salle Moderne.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Address; "Porto Rico Under Spaniards or Americans—Which?" by Dean Everett W. Lord, Boston University, C. B. A.; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Chinese and Japanese Galleries, Mrs. Sayward, 11. Illustrated lecture on "The Great Manuscripts of Persia," by Dr. Rudolph M. Riefstahl; Lecture Hall, 3.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club; Talk, "Pilgrim Pine and Federal Mahogany," by Mrs. Robert Cushman; Loring-Greenough House.

R. H. White Company: Exhibition and lecture on "Niagara Falls"; half-hour performances, 11 to 4, through April 4.

Boston Chapter, American War Mothers: Meeting; talk, "Some Highlights of the National Defense Conference," by Mrs. Pauline F. Ives; Faneuil Hall, 2.

Lowell Institute: Third in illustrated lecture series on "New Conceptions of Matter," by Prof. Charles G. Darwin: "The Principle of Least Action"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting; address, "Kiwanis," by the Rev. Ernest F. McGregor; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Week days from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries, every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Drawings and etchings by Goya. Water colors and drawings by Gabriel-Charles Gleyre, lent by the Lowell Institute through the courtesy of the trustee, A. Lawrence Lowell. Loan exhibit of water colors by Margaret Laighton. Through April 1. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, from 1 to 4; admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Birds of many kinds in naturalistic settings.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Flower studies in pastels by Shunichiro Tomita, Japanese objects of art, and bronzes by Bela Pratt.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of Glacier Park, Mt. Rainier and the Canadian Rockies by Marion Boyd Allen. Through March 28.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Pastels and etchings of Angkor by Lucille Douglass. Through March 29.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Woodcuts by Ilse M. Bischoff. Water colors by Elizabeth Lee McKissock. Through March 28.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund C. Tarbell. Through April 4.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Oil paintings by A. F. Nevinson. Through April 1.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ralph W. Gray; charcoal portraits by Emil Ahlborn. Through March 28.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Water colors, oils and drawings by Thomas Thorne and Ray W. Skolfield. Through March 28.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 590 Boylston Street—Sepia brule prints by John W. Robbins.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Loan collection of South American silver. Through March 26.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers.

EXPERIMENTAL FOREST NEAR MT. WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—R. Y. Stuart, chief forester of the Department of Agriculture, today announced establishment of the Gale River experimental forest, near Mt. Washington, the highest peak in New England. The experimental forest includes approximately 1320 acres in the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire.

The Northeastern Forest experimental station at Amherst, Mass., plans to develop this area rapidly with a view to studying hardwood and pulp wood forest problems.

HUPP MOTOR PLANT

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation plans to open an assembly plant in Windsor to take care of the corporation's Canadian business. A plant and modern shipping accommodations on property owned by the corporation in Windsor will be converted into a factory, with approximately 30,000 square feet of floor space available for manufacturing purposes.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday, with not much change in temperature; moderate northeast to north winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be about 36 degrees.

All New England States: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Northeast gales backing to north over southern portion, diminishing by Tuesday; increasing north or northeast winds over northern portion, possibly becoming strong tonight; overcast weather tonight and Tuesday, with rain off the coast tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Monday, probably ending Middle Atlantic States Monday night, and North Atlantic States Tuesday or Tuesday night, otherwise generally fair except rain about Thursday; temperature near normal first half of week, warmer by Thursday, colder at end of week.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Mar.23	Max. Mar.22		8 a.m. Mar.23	Max. Mar.22
Albany	38	54	Miami	56	74
Atlantic City	38	40	Montreal	36	44
Boston	40	52	Nantucket	38	48
Buffalo	40	50	New Orleans	48	58
Calgary	28	...	New York	42	48
Charleston	46	60	Philadelphia	42	46
Chicago	38	46	Pittsburgh	36	42
Denver	38	68	Portland, Me.	32	50
Des Moines	44	50	Portland, Ore.	38	54
Eastport	38	44	San Francisco	56	74
Galveston	60	66	St. Louis	40	54
Helena	34	44	St. Paul	36	38
Jacksonville	46	58	Seattle	50	54
Kansas City	44	56	Tampa	54	66
Los Angeles	52	68	Washington	40	42
Memphis	44	54			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:55 p. m., Tuesday 2:07 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:39 p. m.

Music in Boston

Elly Ney

Last night in Jordan Hall, Elly Ney, pianist, played the following Beethoven program: Sonata in C minor, Op. 111; Six Variations, Op. 34; Sonata in C sharp minor, Op. 27, No. 2; Andante favori; Sonata in F minor, Op. 57.

A goodly company gathered to hear what proved to be a program of more than ordinary variety. With three sonatas listed, it would be a simple thing indeed to cast them in similar molds, yet Mme. Ney treated each as individually as though it were the one composition in sonata form by the composer. And when the three were completed, then only was the audience brought to the realization that the same hand had penned them all. Sonata Op. 111, within the memory of this reviewer, has not received the contemplative treatment accorded it last night. One might almost say that Mme. Ney felt it as an extended improvisation, to be played for the most part with thoughtful consideration, punctuated at intervals with sharply contrasted moods more vigorous in character, more sweeping in temperament.

The Six Variations Mme. Ney played in the vein in which they were quite obviously written—simply and unaffectedly, with no mock heroics to dispel the illusion of a series of pleasant Sunday evening pieces played in the half-light of a drawing room in the presence of a group of friends. And as with these Variations, so with the Andante favori, also played as to an intimate group.

The Sonata in C sharp minor was an excellent illustration of the power of a cumulative crescendo. Mme. Ney conceived it as a piece to be brought from the half-light of the cloister to the blazing sunshine of high noon. If some of us quarrel with her manner of interpretation, we concede her an interesting performance.

With the Sonata in F minor came, for us, Mme. Ney's best work of the evening. Here she found material which she welded into a work surcharged with emotion. In this she suggested the accomplishments of the Elly Ney we more vividly remember, stormy upon occasion yet never incoherent. One completes a brief chronicle by recording the greatest enthusiasm from her audience.

People's Symphony Orchestra

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor, gave its tenth concert of the present series, with Reginald Boardman, pianist, as assisting artist. The program comprised a Serenade for string orchestra, No. 3, by Volkmann; a Symphony in A major (first performance) by Mr. Clapp, conducted by the composer; the Rubinstein Piano Concerto in D minor, and "Norge," a tone poem by Dr. Clapp, with the composer at the piano.

The People's Symphony paid a graceful tribute to a Boston man, when it invited Dr. Clapp to return to his native city to conduct a first performance of this Symphony in A major. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the music itself should fail in large measure to fulfill the promise of Dr. Clapp's earlier efforts in composition. Those to whom such matters are familiar could not but realize yesterday afternoon that Dr. Clapp had sat as an earnest student before the scores of MacDowell, Strauss and Ravel, not forgetting some pages of Dukas as well. One observed him writing counterpoint and fugue in orthodox manner, or again, presenting themes in correct and orderly development. Yet withal, one also found the thematic material slightly unoriginal and the development of it for the most part of slender worth. Nevertheless, Dr. Clapp succeeded in writing for the woodwinds some most agreeable passages, his knowledge of the fairest range of these instruments standing him in good stead.

Nor could one easily find justification for the title "Norge" which he used in connection with his tone poem, although of the two compositions, this reviewer found "Norge" a more original and more fluent work than the symphony, despite the fact that it was written in 1908 in celebration of the Centennial Concert of the Pierian Sodality of Harvard University, of which organization the composer was then a student conductor. Dr. Clapp's many friends in Boston found yesterday's concert an auspicious occasion upon which to welcome him, and they gave both symphony and tone poem a cordial reception. To judge by the demeanor of Dr. Clapp himself, the performance must have been in all respects satisfactory, since he called upon the orchestra to rise and share the applause.

Volkmann's simple Serenade No. 3 proved a tuneful if somewhat erratic composition, in which a solo violoncello plays a conspicuous part. As soloist in this number Josef Zimbler received warm and spontaneous applause.

In retrospect, however, it is to the Rubinstein Concerto that one gives most thought. Music that is frankly of other days, it nevertheless proved a most agreeably acceptable number, to which Mr. Boardman brought an intelligent pianistic technic with brilliant success. The orchestra, also, gave an unusually sympathetic accompaniment, making of the concerto an outstanding feature of the afternoon.

G. M. S.

Dorothy Gordon

Dorothy Gordon's second Young People's Concert Hour gave pleasure to a large audience in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon. The program was comprised of British, Continental and American folk songs in costume with a closing Christopher Robin vignette.

The haughty teens are a little superior to this sort of entertainment. But to those who are still reading the Christopher Robin idyl and singing "Frère Jacques" (and to the elders who never grow up) she provides delight.

Miss Gordon takes the children into her confidence, shares the program with them; asks the boys to whistle for her, and the girls to sing; invites them all to join in a round of the familiar little French song, or sing other bits they know. She makes it all very clear, explaining the foreign language songs beforehand, and singing with excellent diction in a light, pleasing voice.

More than all this the small ones love the color and frequent change of her costumes. She herself looks most charming in the British and Continental peasant regalia, most charming of all in the aristocratic attire of the Old South. But the Very Young people love her best in their modern hero-let's blue smock, with Pooh Bear tucked under her arm. These songs from "When We Were Very Young," and "Now We Are Six" she does with amazing tenderness and understanding. But has she not visited the great little man in London, sat on the Half Way Down stair with him, and watched the Change of Guard at Buckingham Palace, by his side? She gave many additional numbers in response to a clamorous appeal for more, often allowing the clamorers to choose their own.

M. L.

Boston District Ranking Fourth in Manufactures

New England's diversity of products has been long recognized as one of its chief advantages, and the report of the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, just issued, showing 28 new industries established in Metropolitan Boston since Jan. 1, confirms Boston's position as one of the four great industrial sections of the United States and one of the leaders in variety of manufacturing enterprises.

Recognition for the first time by the United States Bureau of the Census, of the real importance of the Boston area as a manufacturing center, will result in the forthcoming census of manufacturers showing 23 "major industrial areas," including Boston in fourth place. New York, Chicago and Philadelphia lead this city, says the Chamber Bureau, the Census Bureau having included four counties in the Boston area, 12 in New York, six in Chicago and eight in Philadelphia.

New industries locating here since Jan. 1, include wood heels, architectural iron, printing establishments, radio receivers, millinery, clothing, jewelry, leather, shoes, natural ice harvesting, bakery products, rugs, window shades, screens, fish products and crushed stone.

Despite the increase in electrical refrigeration, and other substitutes for natural ice, the Northeastern Ice Company, a subsidiary of the Independent Ice Company, has been organized to harvest and wholesale natural ice in carload lots. The company has taken over the properties of three natural ice companies, Milton Ice Company, of Milton, N. H., Mt. Major Ice Company, of Mt. Major, N. H., and Bunker Ice Company, of Georgetown, Mass. The company's office is at Everett, Mass.

Tolstoy's Daughter Disregards Soviet

TOKYO, Japan, March 23 (By the Canadian Press)—Mlle. Alexandra Tolstoy, daughter of the Russian novelist Count Leo Tolstoy, who repeatedly has sought permission from the Canadian Government to enter the Dominion, says now that she has been ordered by the Soviet Government to return to Russia.

"Though I have received a peremptory order from the Soviet Government to go back to Russia, I have no intention whatever of doing so," she commented. "The Soviet Government is oppressing primary school education of the Yasnava Polyana system, so cherished by my father, and is permitting terrorism against religion, dear to my father and myself. I have accepted an invitation from the Doukhobors in Canada to go there and edit their newspapers, and I hope to spend the rest of my life in Canada."

Mlle. Tolstoy has not yet received from the Canadian Government a permit to enter the Dominion. The obstacle is her inability to produce a passport from Russia, or to

WILSON DENIES LAW EXEMPTS WINE MATERIALS

Trade in Fruit Juice for Home Not Protected by Dry Act, He Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 23—There is no exemption in the National Prohibition Act which can be construed to protect "a great commercialized trade in home wine material," Dr. Clarence True Wilson, chairman of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, declared in a formal statement here today.

Dr. Wilson's statement is a direct reference to Section 29 of the dry law, which permits the home manufacture and consumption of nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices. Under this law a vast trade has sprung up in the sale of fruit juices and strups to the home, which are admittedly going into the home production of wine. It was not the intention of those who shaped this section, Dr. Wilson now asserts, to protect any such trade.

The Wilson statement squarely meets one of the most difficult situations facing the prohibition law today. This is the loophole left by the ambiguous wording and interpretation of the exemption in the law made in the interest of home manufacture and consumption of fruit juice liquor. Although the law specifically says that this liquor shall be "nonintoxicating," the bureau of prohibition interprets the law to mean nonintoxicating in fact, without reference to an exact percentage of alcoholic content. Juries have held in specific cases that home liquor of this variety with alcoholic content as high as 12 per cent is "nonintoxicating."

Dr. Wilson squarely addresses himself to this issue in the following statement:

Protection Not Intended

"The intention of those who shaped Section 29 ofthe National Prohibition Act was not," he said, "to protect a great commercialized trade in home wine material. It was intended only to protect those who made fruit juices in their homes from prosecution upon technical charges if such juices should, by natural processes, become spoiled by fermentation.

"The National Prohibition Act does not, in such cases, protect the domestic manufacturer if those juices are found to be intoxicating.

"Section 29 at the present time is being cited, correctly or otherwise, in support of a trade in materials which are intended to produce an intoxicating wine, containing as high as 20 per cent of alcohol."

At the same time Ernest H. Cherrington, secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, declared that prohibition is, and will continue to be, the outstanding political issue before the American people.

"When admitted foes of the Eighteenth Amendment urge that the wet or the dry attitude of presidential candidates need not be considered since proposed constitutional amendments are not acted upon by the President, they are attempting to mislead the voters of the country," he declared. "It is of vital importance that the American people should know the position of every presidential candidate in regard to the national policy of prohibition.

"The chief executive of the nation has much to do with the enforcement of prohibition. No other single officer of government has one-hundredth part of the direct responsibility for prohibition enforcement which rests upon the President. He names the Cabinet officers in whose departments the enforcing agencies exist.

President Is Responsible

"He is responsible for great numbers of appointments to responsible posts connected with enforcement. He nominates judges who will try enforcement cases. He appoints the members of the Supreme Court who pass upon the constitutionality of prohibition laws, as well as other laws. Appropriation bills depend upon his signature. Through every department of government the direct or indirect attitude of the President is of primary importance."

Another development over the week-end was the submission to the Wickersham Commission on Law Observance of the substance of the lost report on the liquor situation in Boston.

The report originally made to the commission by Frank Buckley was inadvertently lost. Drawing from memory Mr. Buckley, as nearly as possible, reconstructed the report which pointed an encouraging picture of greatly improved conditions in Boston since his days there as an undergraduate in 1916.

Describing in some detail Boston conditions in 1916 Mr. Buckley gave it as his conviction that downtown Boston has outwardly, at least, "changed for the better."

As to vice, "most of the old dives are closed," he said. As to the liquor traffic, "to state that Boston is dry would be absurd," he admits. But he finds that customs agents, prohibition and state police "are active and vigilant," and praises warmly the fine work of the Boston police force under Michael J. Crowley, superintendent, toward its elimination.

The traffic will continue so long as the demand in Boston continues to make rumrunning against large odds profitable, he believes.

"The impression I carried away from Boston as a result of my investigations was," Mr. Buckley concluded, "that, because of the effective work on the part of the local police, the city, at least on the surface, is a far cleaner and far better municipality than it was when I was a student at Boston University in the good old days."

Courtesy Called Aid in Law Enforcement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Persuasion and courtesy in the enforcement of traffic regulations and prohibition prove more effectual than mere force, Horace Russell, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, told the Atlanta Motor Club here.

"The American people are a willing and courteous people," he said, "but are inclined to be stubborn when forced. Tell a man he has to stop on the red signal or at a boulevard and he will run over it nearly every time. Request him in a courteous way to obey the traffic regulations and he will comply willingly.

"For a traffic officer to shout at an autoist or to call him down does not help Atlanta's traffic problems. When a person unwittingly violates a traffic law and is approached in a courteous manner by an officer and warned in a polite way, that person will make it a point in the future to assist in preserving the ordinance.

"Show the motorist the advantages of well-organized traffic regulations and give him courteous treatment and he will solve the problems for you. Do the same to the prohibition violator and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment will be easier.

"Courtesy on the part of enforcement officers will bring courtesy from the other side."

Screw Thread Unit Made Nut Fit Bolt

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The National Screw Thread Commission is getting along quite nicely.

It is not one of the commissions appointed by President Hoover, but it goes its own way, with four acts of Congress and 13 years of measuring screw threads to justify its existence.

Before it came into being screw threads were not standardized. If you had a bolt and needed a nut you might be able to find one that would fit and you might not.

The commission has solved that problem.

It has measured and designed thousands of screw threads of all types and sizes. Nearly every industry in the land has been affected in some way by its work.

Originally, it was intended to supply screw thread standards for the army and navy, which would be mandatory upon these departments and furnish guides that industries might follow.

Industrial America quickly fell into line. Now it is making a survey to determine to what extent the industries have adopted its standards.

Vienna Asks Music Aid From America

HOLLY, Calif., March 23 (AP)—Mrs. Artie Mason Carter today was en route to Vienna to interest Europe in good music.

Mrs. Carter took charge of the Hollywood Bowl, a huge amphitheater, a few years back; began "symphonies under the stars" and proved the average citizen would pay good money to hear good music. The concerts draw approximately 250,000 attendance for the summer season now.

She and her husband, Dr. J. C. Carter, started the concerts after a visit to Vienna, where they said they learned the average man knows no more of Beethoven and other composers than the man in the street of America's cities. There, as here, she said she found about 2 per cent of the population attended symphony concerts.

Europe heard of the success of "symphonies under the stars" and when Mrs. Carter was in Vienna last year the Minister of Arts asked if she would direct a similar enterprise there. She sailed for Vienna yesterday.

It's a Chilly Day High in the Andes

THOMAS F. LEE STOPS BESIDE A NATIVE WAYSIDE SHRINE ON AN ANDEAN HEIGHT

Banker Who Turned Explorer to Penetrate Honduran Wilds

Thomas F. Lee Off to Further Discoveries in Ancient Ruins—Also to Visit Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Peru

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia—An expedition to make a close study of the various aboriginal nations and ancient civilizations of South and Central Americas and to inaugurate extensive excavations in Honduras of ruins, which since their discovery two years ago have been carefully guarded, has departed from here under the leadership of Thomas Fitzhugh Lee, retired New York banker.

Mr. Lee, for years an outstanding figure in Wall Street, recently retired from activity in the banking world to devote his time to the furtherance of relations between Latin America and the United States.

In December he founded the department of Latin-American civilization at Rollins College, the first of its kind, and this undertaking he is now directing, known as the Lee-Rollins Expedition to South America, is under the auspices of the college.

The material gathered by this expedition and the specimens and objects the party anticipates finding, augmented by articles collected by Mr. Lee on previous trips, will form the basis for a Latin-American Museum at Rollins College. The results of the survey on conditions will be used as the groundwork for the study course at the college, and in addition, all of the material will be laid before the Rollins Institute conducted each year at Winter Park, Fla.

Aiding Mr. Lee in this work is Nemesio Gracia Naranjo, Secretary of Education under Huerta in Mexico, and one of the outstanding authorities on Latin America. Accompanied by his son, Robert E. Lee, and still and motion picture camera operators, Mr. Lee sailed from New York late in January for Panama, where, following a short stay he and his party proceeded to Barranquilla. Here the party was augmented by several South American natural scientists and archæologists. The expedition will be further enlarged on its return from the Andean countries just prior to its invasion of Central America.

The Lee-Rollins expedition is the first undertaking of its kind to combine the study of modern conditions with those of the ancient Mayan and Indian civilizations and their effect upon the Latin Americans of today. During the first three months of the trip the party is making a methodical visit to each of the Andean countries—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile.

These systematic visits are in the nature of a survey of the economic and sociological conditions. A careful study is being made, too, of the political situations in each country, while education, art and kindred subjects are being delved into thoroughly.

While the main object of the second phase of the expedition will be the excavation of ruins in Honduras, Mr. Lee during the first half of his trip will investigate his earlier findings, made in Venezuela, indicating the existence of a race of people predating any yet discovered in the western hemisphere.

In its study of the various aboriginal nations and the ancient civilizations of the Latin Americans, particular stress will be laid by the party on the Chibchas in Venezuela and Colombia, the Quechuas, over whom the Incas rules, in Ecuador and Peru, the Aymaras in Bolivia and the Araucanians in Chile.

During the entire expedition, which will consume more than 12 months, extensive use will be made of the still and motion picture cameras. Two important, but small, ruins were filmed in Honduras by aerial photographers for Mr. Lee last fall and these will be among those to be investigated later this year.

Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins, upon the occasion of the announcement that Mr. Lee had founded the department of Latin-American civilization at the college said, ". . . besides what Mr. Lee is doing for Rollins College in founding this department, he is also probably doing as much as any one man has ever done before in furthering the study of Latin-American and United States relations."

Roosevelt Obelisk Design Selected

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The design of a 50-foot granite obelisk was selected Saturday by the National Fine Arts Commission for the memorial on the Continental Divide in Montana to the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt in forest conservation.

Scott Leavitt (R.), Representative from Montana, author of the act for the $25,000 monument passed last session, said it will rise from a mound in the center of the Roosevelt Highway, south of the Glacier National Park and at the boundary between the Lewis and Clark and Flathead National Forests.

Mr. Leavitt said he will invite President Hoover to participate in final dedication ceremonies during his contemplated visit west this summer.

The corner stone was laid last summer by Corrine Roosevelt Alsop, a representative of the former President's family, he said.

Joint Group to Boom Crops in Palestine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — The first joint British-Jewish-Arab body under official auspices is seen in the formation of an Agricultural Council. In addition to members of the Department of Agriculture, the committee consists of five Arabs, five Jews, a German and a Frenchman, for the promotion of profitable cultivation of Palestine's diverse crops.

The Council expects to plan a comprehensive program of agricultural research and education designed to procure the fullest coördination of effort and resources by official and nonofficial interests. Questions of tariff and import duties have been ruled as outside its scope.

The Council includes a director of colonization of the Jewish Agency, Chancellor of the Hebrew University, director of the Central Bank of Cooperative Institutions, director of the colonization movement of the German Templars, and a representative of the large French agricultural holdings.

Nine States Meet Red Cross Quotas

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Nine states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii, are on the Red Cross honor rôle for meeting their quotas in the $10,000,000 drought relief campaign. One is Arkansas, a State hard hit by the drought, which contributed $48,900. This was especially commended by the Red Cross.

Contributions Saturday had reached $10,111,590. In addition, 630 carloads of foodstuffs, whose cash value has not been computed, have been donated.

Other states which filled their quotas were listed by the Red Cross as Rhode Island, quota $100,000, contributions $100,000; Iowa $95,000, $106,000; Minnesota $196,000, $210,000; Montana $16,000, $16,100; Nebraska $64,000, $69,000; South Dakota $18,000, $18,000; Wyoming $8000, $8700; California $735,750, $743,531; District of Columbia $100,000, $100,000, and Hawaii $20,000, $27,000.

Oversea Dirigible Line Is Proposed

MIAMI, Fla., March 23 (AP)—Officials of the International Zeppelin Transportation Corporation today considered plans for a transatlantic dirigible line after a conference here yesterday.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, master of the Graf Zeppelin, told the conferees that trips to Europe and back within a week would be a common occurrence in the next 10 years.

Under the plan for a transatlantic dirigible line, he said, the time required for crossing the ocean would be 2½ days at a cost approximately twice that charged by steamship lines.

LAST CONGRESS PUT 1524 LAWS IN FORCE

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The number of laws confronting American citizens was increased by 1524 by the recent Congress. This was shown Saturday in the 250-page final edition of the Congressional Record.

It also disclosed that approximately 25,000 laws have been enacted by Congress during the present century. Of this number 15,000 were passed during the first 10 years, 3000 the next decade, and 6000 in the last 10 years.

OVER $8,300,000 PRISON BUILDING WORK TO START

Bureau Head Says Even This Big Program Will Not Care for Congestion

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Federal prison officials today worked upon plans to push to the limit the Government's building program to relieve overcrowding and prevent outbreaks like that at Joliet.

Sanford Bates, director of the Prison Bureau, announced plans for early construction work upon new penitentiary, jail, prison camp and hospital facilities to cost more than $8,300,000.

Even upon their completion, however, Mr. Bates conceded the present overcrowding problem would not be solved. He named the Atlanta and Leavenworth penitentiaries, holding between them more than 6700 prisoners, as being overjammed, and their inmates herded together under "great disadvantage."

"With the erection of all buildings planned," Mr. Bates said, "we will not have succeeded in reducing the population of the main penitentiaries to a very great extent. Within the next three or four years, however, we hope to have remedied the most serious of the overcrowded conditions."

Records of the Prison Bureau showed work already had begun upon the huge penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., to cost more than $2,780,000 and capable of holding 1260 prisoners.

Within the next week bureau officials will confer with architects upon plans for the $2,500,000 reformatory at El Reno, Okla. Completed it will house 1000 criminals.

The most minute study was being given today to plans for the projected $2,500,000 hospital at Springfield, Mo. Mr. Bates said he hoped actual construction would be started within 90 days.

Meantime plans went forward for letting contracts upon a $350,000 federal jail at El Paso, Tex.; for remodeling the old mint at New Orleans into a jail; for reconstructing a building at Billings, Mont., to hold 200 prisoners, and for completing the temporary prison camp at Camp Lee, Va., to care for 600 men.

Notwithstanding the appropriation of money for building or remodeling in all a total of eight federal jails, Mr. Bates said, "This will not solve the problem of overcrowding in this branch of the penal system." He said there were 13,000 prisoners in jail who could not be sent into the penitentiary system.

The prisons' chief estimated that by July 1, 1933, there would be 15,672 penitentiary prisoners, reckoned on the basis of no decrease in what he termed "the present very high proportion of liquor violations in our population." There are now approximately 12,300 penitentiary inmates.

By that date, however, he estimated there would be sufficient new prison facilities to reduce the inmates to 2500 prisoners at Atlanta, as contrasted with the present 3500, and 2500 at Leavenworth, as against the present 3200.

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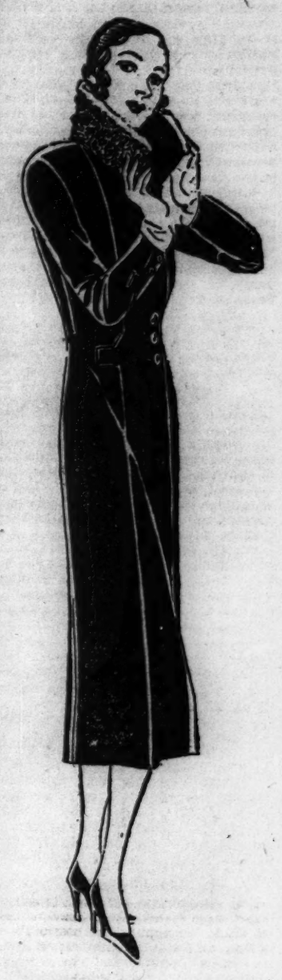

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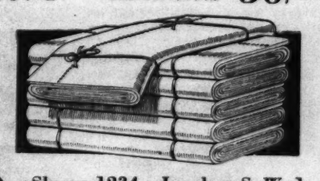
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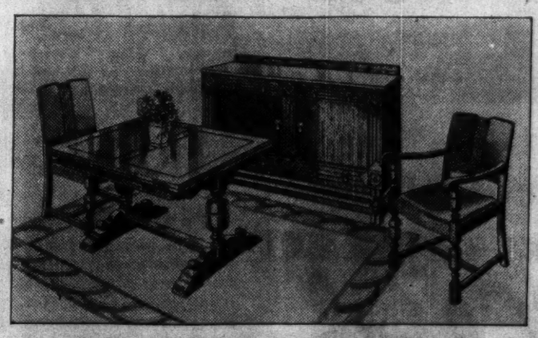
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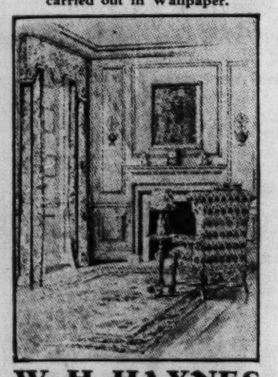
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BOROTRA WINS TITLE AGAIN

Defeats Berkeley Bell of New York in Hard-Fought Tennis Match

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 23—Jean Borotra of Biarritz, France, is the holder of the United States indoor tennis championships for the fourth time in singles, and also in doubles, with Christian Boussus, also of France, for his partner on this occasion. He won the honor on Saturday afternoon, in a hard-fought match against R. Berkeley Bell, the slight young Texan, who had beaten him in the first round of the outdoor championship at Forest Hills last summer, in the final round of the thirty-second annual tournament for the indoor title, at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The score was 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Borotra was at the very top of his game all the way through the match, but in spite of this, Bell, who is now a resident of New York, and a member of the New York Athletic Club, fought a brilliant battle, and thrilled the biggest crowd that ever attended an indoor tennis championship, by his court covering and his service. Unfortunately the latter, his strongest asset against F. X. Shields the day before, was somewhat off, and only occasionally was he able to get his cannonball first service over. He handled the shots of the Frenchman well, and fully held his own in getting to the net for final smashes, for which Borotra is famous.

First Indoor Tennis

This is the first time that Bell has played indoors, while the Frenchman has been a winner here every odd year since 1925, and lost to his compatriot, Jean Rene Lacoste, on still another final occasion. Still, the advantage of Borotra in experience counted for little against the bulldog courage of Bell.

Borotra took the opening set with ease, breaking through Bell twice, in the second and sixth games, though both went to deuce, as did several of his own service games. In the second, however, Bell broke through in the sixth, and held his own service to win the set. The third set was crucial. Both were handling the service of the other with great skill taking many placements right from the service. Bell broke through in the initial game, only to lose his service in the second and fourth, placing Borotra in the lead at 3—1. Bell then tied the score at 3-all, with another break in the fifth, and after a trio of service victories, Borotra clinched the set after deuce had been called twice, being at set point three times before he finally settled matters with a baseline drive for a final placement.

Leads at 5—2

Bell opened the fourth set with a break, and with his own service now working with far better effect than before, he held the advantage until he was leading at 5—2. Borotra managed to get the next game, off Bell's service, as the latter failed to get his first ball over on a single occasion, but dropped his own for the set.

Bell, with the advantage of service, won the odd game in the final set, with Borotra finding his own service working well, to win many love games with its aid, until the score stood at four-all. Then another battle was staged for the break. Bell led at 40—30, but dropped the next two points. He managed to tie the score at deuce on the next rally, but two fine placements by Borotra gave the lead to him for the first time, and he ran out the match with a love game on four sizzling volleys on return of service, for the title.

ENDS GOLF TOUR WITH VICTORY

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 23 (AP)—T. Philip Perkins, former British amateur champion, ended a brilliant Florida golfing campaign Saturday by defeating Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., 8 and 6 in the final 36 holes of the Florida winter amateur tournament. Perkins shot a fair 76 in the morning round to go to lunch three up over his opponent, but he rallied in the afternoon with a sparkling display of iron work that soon brought him the title. The Briton played the first nine of the second round in 32 strokes, four under par, and went on to complete the second nine for an 18-hole total of 68, one over the course record held by Perkins, Johnny Farrell and Tommy Armour.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULT

N. Y. Rugby Club 15, Yale 10.

Collins Wins U. S. Billiards Title

UNITED STATES AMATEUR 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING
(Final)

	W	L	High run	P.C.
Percy N. Collins, Chicago	5	0	106	1.000
Edgar T. Appleby, New York	4	1	80	.800
R. V. Fessenden, Madison, Wis.	3	2	90	.600
Homer T. Galey, Tulsa, Okla.	2	3	108	.400
Dale H. Goslin, San Francisco	1	4	87	.200
Charles Connor, Philadelphia	0	5	41	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 23—Percy N. Collins of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago won the United States amateur billiards championship at 18.2 balkline on Saturday evening at the home of his final opponent, Edgar T. Appleby of the New York Athletic Club. The score was 300 to 290, with Appleby leading for the earlier part of the match, until a run by Collins of 89 placed him practically on even terms. The winner's score hung at 299 for one inning, while Appleby was drawing closer, but a slip on a shot attempting to gather the spheres, ended Appleby's chance, as Collins scored the final point immediately following, in 24 innings.

Homer T. Galey of Tulsa, Okla., won the afternoon game, taking fourth place, from Charles Connor, the Philadelphian, 300 to 133 in 35 innings, and also established a high run record for the tourney, with 108, two more than Collins made early in the week. The scores by innings:

Afternoon Game

Galey—3 28 27 1 5 17 0 0 2 2 0 4 1 108 5 0 2 8 0 2 15 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 12 7 16 5 0 0 27—300. Innings—35. High run—108.

Connor—1 0 0 8 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 16 1 1 2 5 0 1 0 1 8 2 25 19 0 0 6 3 15 7 2 0 3 2—133. Innings—35. High run—25.

Evening Game

Collins—2 42 15 24 17 1 18 0 0 0 0 21 0 0 89 1 27 14 16 0 4 8 0 1—300. Innings—24. High run—89.

Appleby—61 4 27 80 2 11 10 0 0 24 0 5 1 0 5 0 12 5 18 2 0 14 6 3—290. Innings—24. High run—80.

Referee—Albert G. Cutler.

FAVORITES LOSE IN HOCKEY TOURNEY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 23—Two surprise results, both of major importance in regard to the selection of a team to represent the United States in the Olympic winter games at Lake Placid next winter, came right at the start of the first Amateur Athletic Union of the United States ice hockey championships over the week-end.

First, the team of the Boston Hockey Club, runnerup to the University of Manitoba graduate team in the world championships at Krynica, Poland, was eliminated by the Atlantic City Seagulls, in a hand-picked match that had been arranged to place the Boston team in the semi-finals, at Atlantic City, on Saturday. The score was 4 to 1. Then the Pennsylvania Athletic Club of Philadelphia yesterday evening at the New York Coliseum, in the Bronx, defeated the Hancock Eagles, champions of the Michigan Association, 6 to 4, with the losers only requiring more time to overtake the Quaker outfit, as they became accustomed to indoor conditions.

The best performance of the first round was shown by the Adirondack Olympians, a team made up recently by the various clubs of the Adirondack Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with the idea, if successful, of playing together until the Olympic Games. They disposed of the North New Jersey Country Club of Paterson by the top-heavy score of 9 to 2, and though lacking team play, the individual performances more than balanced this defect, which can later be remedied.

The other winners of the first round were the West Point Hockey Club of Nashua, N. H., which had a hard struggle before it could defeat the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York, 2 to 1, and the Syracuse Hockey Club, which scored with ease over a team of the Paterson Hockey Club, which filled in when the Eveleth Rangers of Minnesota, were unable to be present, by a score of 9 to 0.

Two more teams will get into action today in the second round, representing the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the New York Athletic Club. The former will play Syracuse, while the Winged-Foot players will have the Adirondack Olympians for their opponents. The third second-round game will be between West Point, N. H., and Penn A. C.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Pennsylvania 4, Penn A. C. 3.
New York 4, Squadron C 0.

SCHEDULE ENDS FOR N. H. L. TEAMS

Leaders Take Matters Easy as They Await the Coming Playoff Series

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
(Final Standing)
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	28	6	10	143	90	62
Chicago	24	3	17	108	78	51
Rangers	19	9	16	106	87	47
Detroit	16	7	21	102	105	39
Philadelphia	4	4	36	76	184	12

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	26	8	10	129	89	60
Toronto	22	9	13	118	99	53
Montreal	20	6	18	105	106	46
Americans	18	10	16	76	74	46
Ottawa	10	4	30	91	142	24

RESULTS MARCH 21

Boston 3, Montreal 1.
Toronto 9, Ottawa 8.
Philadelphia 4, Canadiens 4, overtime.

RESULT MARCH 22

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.

The Boston Bruins and Montreal Maroons ended their 1930-31 regular schedule of the National Hockey League at the Boston Garden Saturday night with the Bruins earning a 3-to-1 victory over the Maroons. As both teams are in the playoffs starting tomorrow no chances were taken, and the contest was void of body-checking. The goaltenders, Thompson and Walsh, gave an outstanding exhibition.

BOSTON	MONTREAL
Barry, Gainor, Lyons, Galbraith, lw	rw, Phillips, Ward, Brydson
Beattie, Weiland, Chapman, c	c, Stewart, Northcott, E. Roche
Oliver, Clapper, Darragh, rw	lw, Siebert, Trottier, E. Roche
Owen, Hitchman, ld	rd, McVicar, Wilcox
Shore, Hitchman, rd	ld, Conacher
Thompson, g	g, Walsh

Score—Boston 3, Montreal 1. Goals—Weiland 3 for Boston; Ward for Montreal. Assists—Owen, Gainor, Clapper, Barry for Boston. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Jerry Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, March 23—The lowly Philadelphia Quakers put on an unexpectedly strong argument against the Canadiens here on Saturday night in the final National Hockey League game of the season for both teams and the locals were forced to send five forwards on the ice to secure the tying goal within a minute of the end of the third period. The locals were willing to make an easy game of the final, but the Quakers were of another mind. The score was tied four times during the game, the Quakers having the lead three times.

PHILADELPHIA	CANADIENS
Milks, Lowrey, lw	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie
Jarvis, Howe, c	c, Morens, Lepine, Rivers
Barton, Kilrea, rw	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Coulson, McKinnon, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Leduc
Shields, Crossett, rd	ld, Burke, Lesieur
Cude, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Philadelphia 4, Canadiens 4. Goals—Jarvis 2, Barton and Lowrey for Philadelphia; G. Mantha 2, Leduc and Gagnon for Canadiens. Assists—Milks 2 and Kilrea for Philadelphia; Morenz, S. Mantha and Joliat for Canadiens. Referees—G. J. Malinson and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, March 23—The local Maple Leafs and the Ottawa Senators set the high scoring mark for the National Hockey League 1930-31 season here on Saturday night when the locals won the final league fixture for the two clubs, transferred from Ottawa, by 9 to 6. The 15 goals exceed by two the total of the Chicago-Philadelphia game, and altogether there were 34 scoring points, 20 by the locals.

TORONTO	OTTAWA
Cotton, Jackson, Gracie, lw	rw, Finnigan, Gagne
Blair, Primeau, c	c, Lamb, Cox, Grosvenor
Bailey, Conacher, rw	lw, Kilrea, Touhey
Day, Horner, ld	rd, Art Smith, Bourgeault
Clancy, Levinsky, rd	ld, Starr
Chabot, g	g, Connell

Score—Toronto 9, Ottawa 6. Goals—Bailey 4 Conacher 3, Primeau and Jackson for Toronto; Gagne 3, Grosvenor 2 and Smith for Ottawa. Assists—Primeau 3, Blair 2, Cotton 2, Conacher, Day, Clancy, Gracie for Toronto; Gagne 2, Touhey 2, Smith, Cox, Bourgeault and Lamb for Ottawa. Referees —Alex Romeril and Odie Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, March 23—Detroit Falcons and Chicago Black Hawks concluded their National Hockey League schedules here last night with the visitors taking a well-earned 2-to-1 decision.

CHICAGO	DETROIT
Adams, Gottselig, Arbour, lw	rw, Pilmore, Cooper, Aurie
Cook, Somers, Romnes, DesJardins, Ripley, c	c, Goodfellow, Hay, Newman
March, Ingram, Couture, rw	lw, Sorrell, Goldsworthy, Lewis, McCabe
Wentworth, Jenkins, ld	rd, Noble
Abel, Graham, rd	ld, McInenly, Evans
Gardiner, g	g, Dolson

Score—Chicago 2, Detroit 1. Goals—Romnes, Ripley for Chicago; Goodfellow for Detroit. Assists—Couture, Gottselig, Graham for Chicago; Cooper for Detroit. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Indians Defeat Reds in Final, 5-1

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE
FINAL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Springfield	29	2	9	167	99	60
Providence	23	6	11	132	96	52
Boston	14	4	22	96	114	32
Philadelphia	12	6	22	94	108	30
New Haven	9	8	23	78	140	26

RESULTS MARCH 21

Springfield 5, Providence 1.
New Haven 1, Philadelphia 1, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 23—Springfield's Indians and the Providence Reds closed the Canadian-American League Hockey season at the West Side Arena here Saturday night, the home team scoring a 5-to-1 victory. Orville Heximer, Springfield left wing, had two goals to his credit, thus finishing the season as individual high scorer with 61 points, a new league record. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD	PROVIDENCE
Heximer, Benson, lw	rw, Cormier, A. Giroux
Carrigan, Waite, c	c, Gaudreault, Cook
Saunders, Starr, rw	lw, Hart, G. Giroux
Wilson, ld	rd, Desmarais
Heller, rd	ld, McGaffrey
Moore, g	g, Murray

Score—Springfield 5, Providence 1. Goals—Heximer 2, Starr, Benson and Saunders for Springfield; Gaudreault for Providence. Assists—Waite 2 and Carrigan for Springfield. Officials—W. J. Stewart and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23—Before a crowd of 2000, the Philadelphia Arrows closed their Canadian-American Hockey League season by playing the New Haven Eagles a 1-to-1 overtime tie at the Arena, Saturday. After leading up until the closing minutes of the third period, the Arrows were forced to play an exart 10 minutes when Pringle shot a goal from the blue line.

PHILADELPHIA	NEW HAVEN
Hudson, Anderson, Garrett, lw	rw, Radley, Kuhn
Andrews, King, c	c, Burmister, Chouinard
Buckles, Murray, rw	lw, Chouinard, Keating
Nichols, ld	rd, Pringle, Jeremiah
Coulter, rd	ld, Speyer, Keating
Roberts, g	g, Forbes

Score—Philadelphia 1, New Haven 1. Goals—Murray for Philadelphia; Pringle for New Haven. Assist—King for Philadelphia. Referees—M. E. Davin and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

MIDWICK CLUB POLO TEAM TRIUMPHS, 9-8

ALHAMBRA, Calif., March 23 (AP)—Elmer Boeske, spare on the last American international team, led the Midwick Club polo four to victory yesterday in a match with the Argentines. The score was 9 to 8.

Boeske scored all five earned goals for his team, which had a handicap of four. The game was originally scheduled as a midwinter tournament event but was changed to an exhibition when Eric Pedley, American internationalist and Midwick captain, was forced out of the play. The lineup:

MIDWICK	ARGENTINE
No. 1—Spaulding	Duggan
2—McCarthy	Benitz
3—Boeske	Renal
Back—Paddock	Cavanha

Scotland Captures 28-19 Rugby Game

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Dra'n.	Lost	Points For	Agst.
Wales	3	1	0	74	25
Scotland	2	0	2	47	44
Ireland	2	0	2	17	28
France	1	0	2	10	41
England	0	1	2	35	45

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH, Scot., March 23.—The highest score ever recorded in a Rugby football match between Scotland and England testifies to the enterprising attack and weak defense of both sides here on Saturday when the home team, winning 28 points to 19, retained the famous Calcutta Cup always at stake in this eagerly awaited annual fixture. Eighty thousand spectators, constituting the biggest crowd that has ever watched a rugger match here, came along to see the game that had no bearing on the destination of honors in the international championships already won by Wales, and what they saw was in striking contrast to the spectacles of grim defensiveness, which the Anglo-Scottish clash frequently provides.

In the first half especially the defense seemed to be flung to the winds and when the interval arrived Scotland was leading 20 points to 13. In one hectic spell 20 points were registered in nine minutes and the scribes in the press stand were hard worked to record the details. In this welter of trygetting and goal kicking the brightest effort was a score by J. A. Tallent, Cambridge University three-quarterback, who went through half the Scottish side with a bewildering zigzag run. The three factors which contributed most to Scotland's success were the superiority of the forwards in the loose, the masterly attacking play of K. P. S. Macpherson at center three-quarter and the unabated speed of the experienced I. A. N. Smith on wing. Smith scored two tries, Macpherson paved the way for four and these two Oxonians threatened trouble for England whenever they had the ball.

The English forwards were better in the pack, in set scrums as well as in line out, but here England's advantages ended. It was an exhilarating game to watch productive of some splendidly conceived attacks and fought out with tremendous vigor at great pace. Altogether, Scotland and England have now met 53 times, and Scotland gained 22 victories to England's 21, with 10 matches drawn. England has never yet been successful on the Murray Field inclosure. The only fixture still outstanding in this season's international tournament is between France and England at Paris, April 6. The summary:

SCOTLAND	ENGLAND
Beattie, f	f, Sparks
Allan, f	f, Gregory
Welsh, f	f, Rew
Mackintosh, f	f, Forrest
Walker, f	f, Black
Wilson, f	f, Dunkley
Roughead, f	f, Howard
Crichton-Miller, f	f, Hordern
Lind, sh	sh, Knowles
Logan, fh	fh, Pope
Simmers, lw	rw, Reeve
Ford, lc	rc, Tallent
Macpherson, rc	lc, Aarvold
Smith, rw	rw, Harrison
Wilson, fb	fb, Wheatley

Score—Scotland 28, England 19. Tries—Smith 2, Ford, Macpherson, Logan, Mackintosh for Scotland; Tallent 2, Reeve 2 for England. Placed goals—Allan 5 for Scotland, Black 2 for England. Penalty goal—Black for England. Referee—J. H. Wheeler, Ireland. Time—Two 40m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
FINAL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	30	5	13	115	76	65
Windsor	25	7	16	141	114	57
Cleveland	24	6	18	131	112	54
Pittsburgh	21	8	18	101	108	51
London	21	6	20	88	80	48
Detroit	17	2	26	97	126	36
Syracuse	9	5	34	114	171	23

RESULT MARCH 21

Cleveland 4, Buffalo 1.

RESULT MARCH 22

London 2, Syracuse 1.

FEW CHANGES IN STANDINGS

Out-of-Town Teams Scheduled in A. B. Congress Bowling

LEADERS IN THE AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS STANDING

FIVE-MAN EVENT

J. William Thorsons, Chicago	2938
Phil Smidt & Sons, Roby, Ind.	2892
Coca-Colas, Defiance, O.	2889
Lembo Bros. Shoes, Rochester	2869
West-Nesbit, Oneonta	2854
Pontiac Packing Company, Pontiac	2853
Vitter Razz, St. Louis	2832
Courier Express, Buffalo	2820
Strachan Coals, Chicago	2820
South Side Chevrolets, St. Louis	2813

TWO-MAN EVENT

Walter Kemper-Maurice Schonaker, Indianapolis	1287
Richard Reisser-Louis Fritcher, Detroit	1275
Edward Oates-Albert Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	1260
T. Reed-B. Gruers, Hamilton	1243
Frank Brown-Frank Kaminski, Chicago	1243
J. Lambus-B. Cook, Cincinnati	1236
Hubert Pearson-Edward Hartke, Detroit	1235
Paul Day-Harry Kuhn, Louisville	1234
Edwin Wetterman-Hugh Stewart, Cincinnati	1229
Mortimer Lindsey-Charles Ritter, New York	1229

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Walter Clark, Erie	712
Charles Daw, Milwaukee	711
Robert Williamson, Chicago	703
L. Strouse, Chicago	694
Stephen Kenny, St. Louis	689
Edwin Wetterman, Cincinnati	686
Samuel Murray, Chicago	684
U. Falcaro, New York	675
Albert Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	672
Walter Jones, Auburn, N. Y.	668

ALL EVENTS

Paul Day, Louisville	1913
Edwin Wetterman, Cincinnati	1899
H. Kead, Chicago	1895
Louis Haake, Chicago	1885
J. Falcaro, New York	1869
Albert Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	1867
Charles Daw, Milwaukee	1853
Thomas Hitch Jr., Erie	1842
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	1841
C. Chisholm, Cleveland	1839

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23—Sixty-four out-of-town teams failed to dislodge the J. William Thorsons from the top spot in the American Bowling Congress tourney last night. The same number of lineups from 36 different cities will again attempt to out-total the Windy City five on the two squads tonight. Coca-Colas, of Defiance, O., rolled into third with a 2889 total, made from games of 883, 986 and 1020. Franklin Lifes of Springfield, Ill., were second high with 2813. The total, however, failed to place among the high 10 leaders.

The leaders in the minor events received a general jolting on yesterday's card. Robert Williamson, Chicago, took fourth in the singles division with 703. Edwin Wetterman, Cincinnati, sixth with 686. Samuel Murray, Chicago, seventh with 684 and Walter Jones, Auburn, N. Y., tenth with 668.

Hubert Pearson and Edward Hartke, Detroit, rolled into sixth place in the doubles, counting 1235 while Edwin Wetterman and Hugh Stewart, Cincinnati veterans, tied Mortimer Lindsey and Charles Ritter of New York for eighth place with a 1229 score. Wetterman took second place in the all-events with an aggregate of 1899 while Louis Haake, Chicago, landed fourth with 1888.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Harvard 13½, Princeton 8½.
Yale 11½, Los Nanduces 3.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

Michigan 54½, Cornell 40½.

Yale, N. Y. U. and Princeton to Battle for Three-Weapon Trophy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 23—Yale, New York University, and Princeton will battle out the fencing championships with all three weapons, for the Three-Weapon Trophy, at the intercollegiate fencing championships at the Hotel Astor, April 2 and 3, as the result of the qualifying semifinal rounds, staged at Boston, West Point and Annapolis, on Saturday. The service schools, which have usually been the contenders for the honors, were unable to qualify more than two weapons, while Harvard University also lacked a third victory.

The chances of Harvard was spoiled by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the Harvard Contest for épée, though Ludlam qualified for the individual title, while Cornell University was responsible for the elimination of the United States Military Academy, in saber, at West Point. At Annapolis, Columbia, a contender for the title in the past, was eliminated in both foils and épée, but in return spoiled the chances of the midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy to qualify in saber, though here also a member of the Navy team was an individual qualifier.

The qualifiers, both team and individual, were as follows:

FOILS

Harvard—Henry Cassidy, H. B. Wesselman, Dana Allen.
Yale—J. M. Potter, A. H. Busby Jr., Ullman.
West Point—Farris, Berry, Murray.
N. Y. U.—Harold A. Picket, Jose A. de Capriles, Albert L. di Giacinto.
Princeton—Pecora, Waters, Wheeler.
Annapolis—Ellis, Steere, Gimber.
Individually—Cassidy, Wesselman, Allen, Potter, Farris, Berry, Murray, Fickat; Pecora, Waters, Wheeler, Ellis, Steere and Joseph E. Barmack, C. C. N. Y.

ÉPÉE

M. I. T.—Shellard, Hamilton.
Yale—Thompson, Chin.
West Point—Heiss, Howze.
N. Y. U.—Walter Grautoff, Jose A. de Caprilles.
Princeton—Marvin, Neary.
Annapolis—Steere, Ellis.
Individually—Shellard, Thompson, Chin, Heiss, de Caprilles, Neary, Steere, Ellis, Ludlam, Harvard; C. Martinez-Zorilla, Cornell; Hancock, Hamilton; Scripisch, Columbia, and Geschwind, Pennsylvania.

SABRE

Harvard—Lawson, Charles Wing.
Yale—Percy Allis, Thompson.
Cornell—J. C. Martinez-Zorilla, Berumen.
N. Y. U.—A. Theodore Rose, Melvin E. Zimet.
Princeton—Lon Hocker, Furst.
Columbia—Haakon Gulbranson, John B. Crap.
Individually—Lawson, Allis, J. C. Martinez-Zorilla, Rose, Zimet, Hocker, Furst, Gulbranson, J. E. Barmack (C. C. N. Y.), Park (West Point), Demitrijevic (Annapolis).

Witzig First in All-Round Gymnastics

PHILADELPHIA, March 23 (AP)—Herman Witzig of New York University, retained the all-round gymnastic championship in the Eastern Intercollegiate League Saturday by winning the annual meet at Temple University. His performances were consistently good. His total point score was 2806.05.

Charles A. Curtze '33 of the United States Naval Academy finished second with a total of 2602.75. Everett Olsen of the University of Chicago was third with 2558.75. Two Temple performers, Baack and Altimore, finished fourth and fifth with scores of 2496 and 2320.

The champion captured the horizontal and parallel bar events and finished third in the sidehorse competition. The summary:

Flying Rings—Won by Claggett, Princeton (587 points); Denton, Navy, second (585); Witzig, New York University, third (558.80); Speer, Princeton, fourth (556.50); Johnson, Princeton, fifth (545.25).

Parallel Bars—Won by Witzig, New York University (611 points); Beach, Temple, second (575); Curtze, Navy, third (573); Claggett, Princeton, fourth (568); Fischer, Princeton, fifth (543).

Tumbling—Won by Seney, Dartmouth (613 points); Jukes, Navy, second (590); Abbott, Mass. Tech., third (562); Zook, Princeton, fourth (550.25); Welchec, Temple, fifth (547).

Rope Climb—Won by Bass, Navy (5s.); Lofthouse, Princeton, second (5 1-5s.); Knapp, Mass. Tech., third (5.2s); Johnson, Princeton, fourth (5.3s.); Baack, Temple, fifth (5.4s.).

Horizontal Bar—Won by Witzig, N. Y. U. (591 points); Kurtze, Navy, second (579); Parker, Navy, third (548); Altimore, Temple, fourth (539); Olsen, Chicago, fifth (534).

Sidehorse — Won by Claggett, Princeton (609.50 points); Knapp, Mass. Tech., second (584); Witzig, N. Y. U., third (553.75); Balen, Temple, fourth (527); Grant, N. Y. U., fifth (526).

All-Round Championship—Won by Witzig, N. Y. U. (2806.05 points); Kurtze, Navy, second (2602.75); Olsen, Chicago, third (2558.75); Baack, Temple, fourth (2486); Altimore, Temple, fifth (2220).

COFFIN, SULLIVAN WIN DOUBLES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 23—Roy Coffin and Neil Sullivan of the Germantown Cricket Club, both former protégés and pupils of William T. Tilden 2d in lawn tennis, proved that they were in a class by themselves, so far as squash racquets doubles was concerned, over the week-end, by winning with ease the third annual invitation doubles tournament of the University Club of New York, for the plaque given by Arthur H. Lockett, former University Club champion, who first brought squash racquets to New York, from a field comprising the picked teams of the clubs of New York and Philadelphia. Another team from Philadelphia, J. de V. Keefe and K. C. Kennedy of the Merion Cricket Club, was the finalist against them, while the winners last year, H. N. Rawlins Jr. and D. Lee Norris, could not even reach the semifinal, being eliminated by their fellow New Yorkers, J. L. Pool 2d and G. D. Debevoise, in the second round.

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WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS STARTS

Mrs. Corbiere and Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard Among Early Winners

By a Staff Correspondent

NEWTON, Mass., March 23—Only two seeded players took part in the seven matches played during the morning competition on the opening day of the United States women's indoor tennis championship singles at the Longwood Covered Courts. Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, seeded No. 3, defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden of Boston, with the loss of four games, two in each set. The other seeded player, Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard of Cambridge, No. 6, runner-up for the national title on three occasions in recent years, allowed Marion King of Washington only one game this morning. Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, the defending champion, drew a first-round bye, and is seeded No. 2 next to her sister, Sarah H. Palfrey, Wightman Cup team member last year.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d of North Andover, champion in 1923, returned to the courts and defeated her youthful opponent from Winchester and the Sargent School, Mary Cutter. Miss Cutter, who rushed from her classes in Cambridge to Newton, started off poorly against the hard-hitting former champion, and after being down four games, broke her only racquet in attempting to get one of Mrs. Cole's drives to the left corner. With one of Mrs. Cole's racquets, Miss Cutter steadied to take the next game, but lost the first set at 6—1, and later the second set at 6—2.

None of the other winners dropped more than two games in any set. Dorrance H. Chase of Simmons College, defeated Marian Wood, Chestnut Hill, 6—2, 6—2, while Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge and Radcliffe College had an easy time defeating Virginia Cross of Providence, 6—2, 6—1. The other winners this morning were Mrs. Robert Morris, Boston, and Louise F. Packer of Winchester. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—
First Round

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Robert Morris, Boston, defeated Nancy Hallowell, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard, Cambridge, defeated Marion King, Washington, 6—0, 6—1.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, 6—2, 6—1.

Louise F. Packer, Winchester, defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash Jr., Boston, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d., North Andover, defeated Mary Cutter, Winchester, 6—1, 6—2.

Dorance H. Chase, Dorchester, defeated Marian Wood, Chestnut Hill, 6—2, 6—2.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston (A) 15, House of David 2.
Chicago (N) 6, Pittsburgh (N) 4.
Toledo (A. A.) 9, St. Louis (A) 6.
Chicago (A) 11, New York (N) 6.
Washington (A) 4, Louisville (A. A.) 1.
Detroit (A) 8, Portland (P. C. L.) 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York (N) 10, Chicago (A) 4.
Chicago (N) 3, Pittsburgh (N) 2.
Chicago (N) 5, Pittsburgh (N) 4.
Boston (N) 9, New York (A) 2.
Toledo (A. A.) 8, St. Louis (A) 7.
Cincinnati (N) 6, St. Louis (N) 5.
Cleveland (A) 6, Baltimore (I. L.) 3.
Detroit (A) 9, Los Angeles (P. C. L.) 5.
Detroit (A) 24, Seattle (P. C. L.) 14.
Washington (A) 8, Louisville (A. A.) 7.
Boston (A) 14, House of David 4.

NEER WINS TENNIS TITLE

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 23 (AP)—Philip F. Neer, California star, playing his usually strong and steady game, covered his court to greater tactical advantage yesterday to defeat Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—2, 6—1, 7—5, for the southeastern tennis championship. Neer teamed with G. C. Shafer, New York veteran, to defeat Rainville and F. C. Baggs, New York, in the doubles championship, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Neer received the singles trophy which was won by John Hope Doeg last year.

SARAZEN WINS FIRST MONEY

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 23 (AP)—Gene Sarazen won the $5000 first money in the fourth annual $15,000 La Gorce open golf tournament Saturday as he made a typical Garrison finish to win with a 72-hole score of 282, three strokes ahead of Tommy Armour, Detroit, his nearest competitor.

Kojac Again Stars in Swimming Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—George H. Kojac '31, Rutgers University, emerged once more as the star swimmer of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, when he won the 100-yard freestyle from the new star, Ray W. Thompson '33 of the United States Naval Academy, and established a new record for the intercollegiates of 52 2-5s. in doing it, and then came through victor, also for the second year in succession in the 220-yard freestyle swim, in 2m. 16s., a new meet record, though not up to his intercollegiate record made last January in a team match.

Thompson, though taking his first defeat of the intercollegiates, was a victor in the 50-yard swim, and third in the 100. His teammate, Lloyd M. Mustin '32, beating him out in the finish, by inches.

Harms Defends Title

The other champions to retain their titles were August G. Harms Jr. '31, Fordham, who also established a new record, beating his own of the day before, in the finals of the 300-yard medley, of 3m. 51 3-5s., and Joseph B. Wohl '31, Syracuse, who captured the 150-yard backstroke.

Benton S. Wood '33, Harvard, who learned his swimming in Hawaii, won the quarter-mile swim, and R. A. West '33, Princeton, replacing his teammate, E. J. Moles Jr., who was unable to compete, took the 200-yard breast-stroke. Neither of the former champions, Raymond M. Ruddy, Columbia, or Moles, was in the competition. In the fancy dive, however, the champion of 1930, Walter J. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania, had to yield the palm to Phillip J. Gariss '31, Rutgers, who defeated J. A. Godchaux '32, Yale, by almost three points, with Grandy third.

For the first time in many years, the champion team of Yale University was not represented among the winners, though they had the largest number of entrants.

Dartmouth College furnished the winners of the freshman relay, with the champions of 1930, Columbia, not even represented in the final heat. The four were J. A. Ballard Jr., R. L. Fosdick, S. C. Smoyer and R. W. Banfield. Princeton was second, with Brown University and Rutgers the remaining finalists.

Princeton-Syracuse Out

At the meeting of the association held in connection with the meet it was announced that two of the active members of the association, Princeton and Syracuse, had dropped out, to become associate members, so that they can only compete in the individual championships hereafter. In the case of Princeton, this is due to the decision of the board of athletic control to abandon waterpolo. Syracuse is dropping out on account of the difficulty of taking its swimmers on the long trips required for participation in the league meets. It will have a waterpolo team, however, and schedule double meets with near-by colleges. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson '33, U. S. Naval Academy; E. P. Scherer '32, Princeton, second; D. E. Fobes '32, Yale, third; R. L. Messimer Jr. '31, Yale, fourth. Time—23 2-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; L. M. Mustin '32, U. S. Naval Academy, second; R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, U. S. Naval Academy, third; J. W. Dayton Jr. '33, Princeton, fourth. Time—52 2-5s. (new intercollegiate record).

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; L. B. Osborne '32, Yale, second; C. C. Leedy '32, Yale, third; N. W. Kramer '32, Rutgers, fourth. Time—2m. 16s. (new record for the meet).

Fancy Dive—Won by P. J. Gariss '31, Rutgers (85.95 points); J. A. Godchaux '32, Yale, second (83 points); W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania, third (78.84 points); Hans H. E. Jorgenson '32, Columbia, fourth (74.71 points).

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Benton S. Wood '33, Harvard; C. C. Leedy '32, Yale, second; L. B. Osborne '32, Yale, third; J. M. Harte '32, Yale, fourth. Time—5m. 4s.

300-Yard Medley (100 Breast, 100 Back, 100 Freestyle)—Won by August G. Harms Jr. '31, Fordham; Julius Dolgos '32, Columbia, second; J. M. Harte '32, Yale, third; J. W. Merriam '31, Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—3m. 51 3-5s. (New intercollegiate record.)

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse; F. M. White Jr. '33, Brown, second; E. P. Scherer '32, Princeton, third; E. B. Paine '31, Yale, fourth. Time—1m. 44 3-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by R. A. West '33, Princeton; August G. Harms Jr. '31, Fordham, second; G. S. Allyn Jr. '32, Pennsylvania, third; C. H. Page Jr. '31, Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—2m. 38 3-5s.

200-Yard Relay Race for Freshmen—Won by Dartmouth (J. A. Ballard Jr., R. L. Fosdick, C. C. Smoyer, R. W. Bonfield); Princeton, second; Brown, third; Rutgers, fourth. Time—1m. 40 2-5s.

MRS. HURD WINS BERMUDA GOLF

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 23 (AP)—Never relinquishing the lead she took in the morning round, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, former United States champion, won the ladies' Bermuda golf championship Saturday, defeating Mrs. Maude Ross of Ottawa, 12 and 11, in the final match. With a medal score of 77 for the first 18 holes, Mrs. Hurd piled up an eight-hole lead at the turning point, and then went on to end the match on the twenty-fifth hole. Mrs. Hurd succeeds Mrs. Edward Stevens of Greenwich, Conn., as the island champion.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Norwich 10, Vermont 7.
St. John's 8, Lehigh 1.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULT

California 6, St. Mary's 3.

India Will Defend Field Hockey Title

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi, India

AT AN India Hockey Federation meeting here today it was decided to defend the world's title at field hockey at the Los Angeles Olympiad in 1932. The Indian team won the title at Amsterdam in 1928.

England Wins in Soccer Match, 2-1

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 23—A clever goal, scored two minutes from the finish by a left winger, K. E. Hegan, gave England a victory by 2 goals and 1 here at the Stamford Bridge Grounds Saturday in the annual amateur international Association football match with Scotland. These two countries are now level at 4 points each at the top of the championship table, and if Ireland defeats Wales in the single match still to be played there will be a triple tie on points for the title.

Scotland's team as usual consisted mainly of players from the Queen's Park Club, which operates each season against professional opponents in the Scottish league, but England offset the visitors clever, short passing tactics by opening out the game as much as possible, the wingers making ground rapidly and lobbing passes well into the region of the Scottish goal.

Scotland's solitary score was obtained by James Crawford just before halftime and England's first point came from the neat headwork by W. V. Gibbins, who nodded a free kick from Hegan into the net.

ENGLAND		SCOTLAND
Hegan, lw		rw, Crawford
Coates, il		ir, Bremmer
Gibbins, c		c, Harlane
Lewis, ir		il, Anderson
Warnes, rw		lw, McKenzie
Burns, lhb		rhb, Hosie
Whewell, chb		chb, Gillespie
Hobson, rhb		lhb, Graut
Gates, lb		rb, Gilbert
Gregory, rb		lb, Walker
Tewkesbury, g		g, Feden

Score—England 2, Scotland 1. Goals—Gibbins, Hegan for England, Crawford for Scotland. Time—Two 45m. periods.

CALIFORNIA NINE WINS NINTH STRAIGHT GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., March 23—The University of California baseball team won its ninth Conference victory in 10 games, defeating St. Mary's College, 6 to 3, here Saturday. Norman L. Horner '31, the Bears' leading pitcher, held St. Mary's scoreless until the ninth inning, when he walked three men in a row and then allowed a hit which brought in three runs.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
California	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	x—	6	10	2
St. Mary's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—	3	3	3

Batteries—Horner and Smith; Stennett, Smaker and Ragus. Umpires—Rerton and O'Toole.

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	30	3	15	152	112	60
Kansas City	28	4	16	98	83	56
Duluth	26	1	19	109	90	52
Buffalo	25	4	17	116	90	54
Chicago	24	2	21	118	97	48
Minneapolis	11	2	31	63	126	23
St. Louis	11	0	36	84	161	22

RESULTS MARCH 21

St. Louis 8, Tulsa 7.
Duluth 2, Buffalo 1.

RESULT MARCH 22

Chicago 6, Kansas City 3.

OVERTON WINS LEG ON CUP

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., March 23 (AP)—Willis Overton, East Norwalk, Conn., aboard his Miss Saugatuck won the 1931 leg on the Sir Thomas J. Lipton Cup for Class F outboards today. Of 16 starters only four finished the last of the three five-mile grinds. Spills were numerous. Ray Pregenzer in his speedy V-8 was second in the point total. Col. S. Tooey, winner of the 1930 leg, was third and E. W. Terry, Jacksonville, fourth.

220-YARD TITLE TO MISS KNIGHT

DETROIT, Mich., March 23 (AP)—Miss Lenora Knight of Homestead Library Club, Pittsburgh, won the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States junior women's 220-yard freestyle swimming title here Saturday night. Her time was 2m. 49 4-5s. Miss May Cutnell of the same club was second, and Miss Sue Wittwer of Detroit third.

SENTMAN SETS HURDLE MARK

CLEVELAND, O., March 23 (AP)—The world's indoor 50-yard high hurdle record was eclipsed Saturday night by Lee H. Sentman, brilliant Illinois hurdler, who flashed to a decisive victory over Jack Keller, Ohio State University sophomore, in 6.3s. The old record was 6.4s.

HARVARD POLOISTS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 21—In their first dual athletic competition since 1926, the Harvard varsity polo team defeated the Princeton varsity indoor trio here Saturday, 13½ to 8½.

CLARK WINS IN FIRST ROUND

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—H. C. Clark, one of two Americans competing in the amateur racquets singles championship at the Queens Club, today won his first-round match, by defeating J. H. Johnson 15—1, 15—10.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULT

West Point 48, Colgate 6.

ARSENALS BEST TITLEHOLDERS

Southern Club Has Fine Chance to Win Soccer League Championship

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Arsenal	32	8	4	106	53	52
Aston Villa	30	9	6	110	64	49
Sheffield Wednesd'y	18	6	10	84	65	42
Portsmouth	15	10	9	70	58	40
Derby County	15	9	9	78	63	39
Manchester City	16	7	13	65	71	39
Huddersfield Town	15	8	11	71	59	38
Middlesbrough	16	6	13	78	69	38
Liverpool	13	10	11	75	66	36
Blackburn Rovers	14	7	14	73	71	35
Newcastle United	14	4	16	69	73	32
West Ham	13	6	15	71	76	32
Sheffield United	11	9	14	67	66	31
Sunderland	11	9	13	75	75	31
Leicester City	14	3	16	70	79	31
Chelsea	11	8	14	55	59	30
Birmingham	10	9	14	49	60	29
Grimsby Town	12	4	18	63	78	28
Bolton Wan.	10	8	16	51	70	28
Blackpool	10	8	16	60	102	28
Leeds United	10	5	20	60	74	25
Manchester United	5	5	24	40	99	15

SECOND DIVISION

Everton	25	4	4	106	47	54
Tottenham	21	3	10	78	42	45
West Bromwich	17	7	8	64	37	41
Preston N. E.	15	7	12	72	53	37
Bradford	15	6	13	81	56	36
Wolverhampton W.	18	0	15	89	57	36
Southampton	15	6	13	62	52	36
Port Vale	16	4	14	57	54	36
Burnley	13	10	11	66	66	36
Bradford City	15	4	13	55	56	36
Stoke City	13	8	13	49	59	34
Bury	15	3	16	63	68	33
Charlton	13	7	14	46	69	32
Millwall	14	4	16	67	70	32
Oldham	12	6	15	46	58	32
Swansea Town	11	7	16	47	60	29
Barnsley	10	9	15	47	61	29
Bristol City	11	7	16	41	69	29
Notts Forest	9	9	16	60	70	27
Plymouth	10	7	17	54	69	27
Reading	10	5	19	54	79	25
Cardiff City	8	5	21	44	75	21

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Lincoln City	22	5	6	80	39	49
Tranmere	20	8	7	102	59	48
Chesterfield	13	6	9	74	48	44
Stockport	19	5	10	64	45	43
Wrexham	16	9	9	74	54	41
Southport	16	7	10	72	52	39
Carlisle	17	5	12	63	64	39
Hull City	14	10	10	76	48	38
Gateshead	12	12	9	54	50	36
Wigan	16	4	13	63	70	36
York City	15	5	14	70	66	35
Accrington	13	5	17	69	97	31
Barrow	12	6	17	54	77	30
Darlington	11	7	17	56	69	29
New Brighton	12	5	18	44	63	29
Doncaster	10	8	16	54	58	28
Halifax	10	7	16	44	70	27
Rochdale	11	5	18	54	89	27
Rotherham	9	8	16	56	74	26
Crewe	11	3	19	56	80	25
Hartlepools	10	4	19	57	66	24
Nelson	5	7	22	37	86	17

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Notts County	22	7	5	87	38	51
South End	20	4	11	69	50	42
Northampton	16	9	9	67	43	41
Brantford	16	6	12	74	57	38
Crystal Palace	16	5	12	64	60	37
Luton	15	7	12	64	45	37
Brighton	13	11	9	51	45	37
Bournemouth	13	11	10	64	60	37
Swindontown	17	3	14	73	70	37
Torquay United	15	7	13	69	70	37
Fulham	15	6	13	62	61	36
Coventry City	14	5	14	65	51	33
Exeter City	12	8	14	60	76	32
Queens Park Rgrs.	14	3	17	65	62	31
Watford	12	6	16	62	62	30
Gillingham	10	10	14	49	62	30
Bristol Rovers	11	8	16	61	85	30
Clapton Orient	11	6	14	48	61	28
Walsall	10	7	17	65	79	27
Thames	11	5	18	46	80	27
Norwich City	8	7	19	41	65	23
Newport	10	3	21	61	95	23

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Motherwell	22	6	5	92	38	50
Glasgow Rangers	22	5	5	81	26	49
Celtic	20	7	4	86	29	47
Partick Thistle	21	3	9	67	40	45
Hearts	17	5	11	82	56	39
Dundee	15	7	13	61	50	37
Airdrieonians	16	14	13	53	56	36
Aberdeen	14	7	14	67	60	35
Hamilton Acads	15	5	14	53	50	35
Clyde	14	4	15	55	70	32
Cowdenbeath	13	6	13	48	56	32
St. Mirren	11	7	14	48	56	29
Greenock Morton	11	6	15	54	68	28
Falkirk	12	3	17	66	72	27
Kilmarnock	11	5	16	47	57	27
Queen's Park	10	6	15	56	60	26
Leith Athletic	7	10	17	46	77	24
Hibernian	8	6	16	48	74	22
Ayr United	4	10	17	39	80	18
East Fife	5	4	24	37	106	14

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 23—Prospects of the English League championship being won this season by a southern club for the first time in soccer history were increased Saturday by the Arsenal's dramatic victory over the present titleholder—Sheffield Wednesday—and Aston Villa's inability to do more than draw against Derby County after seven consecutive victories. The Arsenal's total points now stand at 52, which equals its previous best for any full season in the first division. As Villa will have to make a big spurt if it is going to catch Londoners, and Wednesday will have to make a considerably bigger one, the heavy program of matches during Easter-tide, April 3, 4 and 6, will be fraught with special interest.

During this busy period Arsenal has on its schedule two matches against Portsmouth, one against Chelsea while Villa and Wednesday have to meet only Portsmouth and Blackpool respectively. The three clubs at present leading the way in the premier section are the only ones that can be considered, however, with any serious prospect of now annexing the championship and a similar concentration of interest exists in the second division where Everton is out by itself with a lead of nine points and Tottenham Hotspur and West Bromwich Albian fighting hard for second place, which, like the first, spells promotion at the end of the season. Easter-tide Tottenham has to meet Cardiff City twice, Port Vale once and Albian will encounter Port Vale twice and Notts Forest once. The feature in the southern section of the third division is the remarkable advance of South End United into second place behind Notts County. This occurrence has no effect on the problem of promotion, however, as only one team in each section of the third division goes into division two at the conclusion of each campaign and that team so far as the south is concerned seems certain to be Notts County.

In the north, however, the issue is still open between Lincoln City and Tranmere Rovers, with Chesterfield lurking close behind and ready to profit by any slips the top pair may make.

In Scotland, Motherwell and Celtic still entertain hopes of winning both the league championship and the Scottish Cup, as Glasgow Rangers did last season. The Rangers themselves may, of course, do something to interfere with this prospective "double event," as, at present, they lie one point behind Motherwell and two in front of Celtic, having played one game fewer than the leader and one more than Celtic.

PLAYOFF GAME POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 23—Owing to a breakdown in the ice-making plant at the Fort Erie (Ont.) Arena, the first game of the International Hockey League championship tournament between Buffalo Bisons and Windsor Bulldogs has been postponed. These teams were scheduled to open at Fort Erie Tuesday. Under a rearranged schedule, Windsor and Buffalo will meet at Fort Erie on April 6 or 7. In the meantime Windsor will open its series at Windsor on Thursday, March 26, here against Cleveland.

U. S. CHALLENGES FOR YACHT CUP

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Clifford D. Mallory, president of the North American Yacht Racing Union, announced Saturday the United States formally had challenged for the Scandinavian Gold Cup, international trophy for six-meter yachts. Sweden is the cup holder. The 1931 series, for which several European nations already have filed entries, will be held, starting July 5, at Gothenburg, Sweden. The American team has not yet been selected, and entries have been invited from interested owners.

NET STARS SAIL FOR HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Tex., Davis Cup tennis player, and J. Gilbert Hall of New Jersey, another of America's 10 ranking net stars, sailed Saturday for Honolulu to compete in the mid-Pacific tournament, starting March 28. Allison was accompanied by his wife.

REDS PURCHASE HEATHCOTE

TAMPA, Fla., March 23—Sidney Weil, president of the Cincinnati Reds, announced yesterday that he had purchased Clifton Heathcote, outfielder, from the Chicago Cubs for cash, amount of which was not given. Heathcote is expected to start for the Reds' training camp at once.

VERMONT ELECTS SWAIN

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 23 (AP)—Richard Swain '33 of Wellesley Hills, Mass., has been elected captain of the University of Vermont hockey team. It was announced yesterday. He plays center and wing.

ALLAN CUP ELIMINATIONS

(March 21 Games)

McGill University 2, Truro 1.
Ottawa Rideaus 2, Hamilton 1.
Winnipegs 1, North Battleford 1.

U. S. CHAMPIONS RETAIN TITLES

Maribel Vinson and Roger Turner Defend Figure Skating Championships

Miss Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester, Mass., and Roger F. Turner of Milton, Mass., successfully defended their senior United States figure skating titles at the Boston Arena Saturday night, each giving brilliant exhibitions in free skating, the final event on the championship program. Turner, who had established a lead on the previous day in the school figures, was somewhat pressed by James L. Madden of the Boston Skating Club in the final event. Miss Vinson, however, had little difficulty in defending her title, as she easily outclassed her three competitors.

Miss Beatrix Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger of New York won the national pairs title, defeating Miss Vinson and George E. B. Hill of Boston. Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard and Nathaniel Niles of the Boston Skating Club won the dance championship from a field of four pairs. Mrs. D. F. Secord and Ferrier Martin, New York, took first in the waltz event.

The winners of the United States junior titles were also announced. The men's singles championship went to Joseph Savage of New York, who had little difficulty in winning this event. The women's junior title was won by Miss Margaret Bennett of Minneapolis, Minn., who also had a firm hold on first place. The junior pair championship was taken by Miss Nancy Follett, Quincy, Mass., and Ashton Parmenter, Brockton, Mass. The summary of the United States figure skating championships follows:

Men's Senior Singles—Won by Roger F. Turner, Milton, Mass.; James L. Madden, Newton, Mass., second; George E. B. Hill, Cambridge, Mass., third; Gail Borden 2d, New York, fourth.

Women's Senior Singles—Won by Maribel Y. Vinson, Winchester, Mass.; Mrs. D. F. Secord, New York, second; Hulda E. Berger, New York, third; Virginia Badger, Boston, fourth.

Senior Pair Championship—Won by Beatrix Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger, New York; Maribel Y. Vinson and George E. B. Hill, Boston, second; Grace E. Madden and James L. Madden, Boston, third; Mrs. C. B. Blanchard and N. W. Niles, Boston, fourth.

Dance Championship—Won by Mrs. T. W. Blanchard and Nathaniel Niles, Boston Skating Club; Mrs. D. F. Secord and Ferrier Martin, New York, second; Mrs. Frothingham and George E. B. Hill, Boston Skating Club, third; Grace E. Madden and James L. Madden, Boston Skating Club, fourth.

Waltz Championship—Won by Mrs. D. F. Secord and Ferrier Martin, New York; Mrs. Frothingham and J. Hartshorne, Boston, second.

Men's Junior Singles—Won by Joseph Savage, New York; Lyman Wakefield Jr., Dartmouth, second; Robin Lee, Minneapolis, third; George Beltran, New York, fourth.

Women's Junior Singles—Won by Margaret Bennett, Minneapolis; Louise Weigel, Buffalo, N. Y., second; Grace E. Madden, Newton, Mass., third; G. Estelle Weigel, Buffalo, fourth.

Junior Pair Championship—Won by Nancy Follett, Quincy, Mass., and Ashton Parmenter, Brockton, Mass.; Ethel R. Bijur and Bedell Harmed, New York, second; Gertrude Dutton and Harold Hartshorne, New York, third.

LONDON IS PROBABLE CABLE CHESS WINNER

PHILADELPHIA, March 23 (AP)—After 11 hours of battling over a half dozen chess boards since 9 a. m. Saturday's match by cable between Philadelphia and London ended at 8 p. m. with London, in the opinion of observers, the probable winner.

None of the six games had been finished when the pre-arranged time of play had elapsed, but London was credited with a one-point victory in the W. Winter (London)—Barney F. Winkleman (Philadelphia) match, when Winkleman lost automatically on the nineteenth move on overlapped time.

At the other five boards the players had made from 33 to 36 moves when the contest ended. These games will be adjudicated by a local expert, Dr. Max Euwe of Holland and an expert in London to determine the final result.

LONG BEACH GETS REGATTA

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The national regatta of the Association of Amateur Oarsmen has been awarded to Long Beach, L. I., provisional on Long Beach meeting the requirements for holding the event. The dates are July 24 and 25. The executive committee of the Association of Amateur Oarsmen named the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, as an alternate site. The competition includes singles sculls, double sculls, fours and eights, with various weight classifications.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Red Shoes

By MARY LOIS TOEVS

Part II

WHEN Elsa offered her new-found friend her very best best festival clothes in order that she might go to the Flower Festival, there was a short silence in the glen. Then the stranger spoke.

"You mean that you would stay away from the merry-making so that I could go?" she sprang to her feet.

"And why not?"

"No! No! I could not do that! It is right that you should go."

"It is also right that YOU should go!" Elsa cried. "Please, we must hurry! Already the May Pole music sings!"

"No! No! I cannot!" The stranger shook her head. "Yet—yet—perhaps—if we hurry—there might be time—there could be no harm—"

"Of course, there is the time! Of course, there is no harm!" Elsa dropped to the ground and tugged at her shoes.

"I have it!" the other girl cried. "We will exchange clothes for a short time. I will wear them long enough for the May Pole. Then I will return, so that you may wear them for the rest of the Festival!"

"Very well! Anything! Only hurry!"

For the next few seconds the glen was turned into dressing room, and in less time than it takes to tell it, Elsa stood dressed in a plain dress, apron and shoes, while opposite her was the stranger, radiant in the best Festival clothes.

Off to the Festival

"You are very kind," the stranger cried softly. Then, with a swirl of embroidered skirts, she disappeared through the forest toward the Flower Festival.

Elsa's thoughts the next few moments were a wild jumble. So much had happened since she entered the glen. So many plans had been changed. Of course, there was still just a possibility that she might win the golden coin, if the stranger would hurry back. But even had she been offered five such shining coins, she still would have given the Festival clothes to the stranger. How her voice rang when she said she would go! And how her hands clutched at the little red shoes!

Elsa must be careful not to let her know about the coin. She would go to the Festival, just as if nothing had happened. (If she could just forget about the churn!) She would think about the way the little girl's feet danced through the forest as she ran toward the Festival. She would think of beautiful things. But before long a flash of color appeared at the forest's edge and approached her. Then, Elsa knew that her new found friend had returned.

"Oh," she cried, breathlessly, "never have I danced to such music! Never have I known how much fun the May Pole was!" She began pulling off her borrowed finery.

"So glad I am," Elsa answered, her heart in her voice. "But you should have stayed."

"No! No! For I must hurry away." She stood fully dressed now, save for her shoes. "But before I go, would you do one more thing for me?" She hesitated, then asked shyly, "Would you—could you let me keep the little red shoes to remember it all by?"

The little red shoes! For a moment, Elsa could not speak. How could she give her treasures away? Already she had limited her chances to win the golden coin. Now, without the precious shoes, those light, hand-worked shoes—but the eagerness in the little girl's voice won. Perhaps she could run just as swiftly in the stout brown shoes. Of course she could, once she got used to them.

"Keep them, and welcome," she cried. "Now, I must go, if you will let me wear your brown shoes." This time it was Elsa who disappeared, a bright wing of color, through the forest greenery.

The Princess Anastasia

Three hours later the Festival was almost over. Already the May Pole, the dancing, and the games were finished. Already the children had cheered as the Princess Anastasia rolled up to the pavilion in her wee, pony-drawn coach. Already she sat upon her gilded throne, surrounded by her attendants—such a lovely, spangled, golden-crowned Princess with honey-colored hair and a round, sweet face! (Though Elsa was too shy to peep at her except at a great distance, she could see how lovely she was.) And already the children had danced past her, dropping their flower-posies at her feet.

"Soon she will award the coin," thought Elsa to herself, standing in the oak tree's shadow. "Presently, the Lovely Lady Governess will tell the Princess who won in all the events. Then the Princess will give the prize."

You see, the Lovely Lady Governess (who was just like Elsa's dear Mother who taught her to read and to write) had been present all day at the Festival. It was she who knew who ran most swiftly in the races; who was most clever in winning the games; who danced most lightly in the May Pole dance. She, too, knew which one had played most fairly at all of the sports. That counted, too—the fairness. She always whispered this news to the Princess Anastasia as they sat together on the platform.

Then, after the Princess had heard the report, she would reach into the shining bag at her waist. From it she would bring the round, golden coin that was to be the prize. She would stand by the throne, and hold the coin high. Then she would tell why it was to be awarded to this boy, or to that girl.

"I will not think of the coin, nor of the churn!" Elsa thought firmly. "I will not remember that I missed the May Pole dance. I will not think of how the little brown shoes slipped in the races because they were so new. Nor how I stumbled in the games."

As her thoughts swirled about her head, a hush fell over the crowd of children. One could almost hear the May Pole ribbons rustling in the wind. Everyone stood very stil. Yes, the great moment had arrived. The coin was about to be awarded!

Into the silence a voice broke. It belonged to the Lovely Lady Governess. She stood by the Princess' throne, and it seemed that she was explaining something.

"This year," she began, "the Princess Anastasia has asked me to tell you something before she awards the golden coin."

"How queer," thought Elsa. "Always the Princess has known at once who wins the prize." But the Lovely Lady Governess was going on.

"This year there is one among you who did not run quite the fastest in the races; was not quite the swiftest in the games; who might have been but for one thing. Let me tell you a story."

Choosing the Winner

Elsa stood very still. She listened with the others. She tried hard not to wish that the Lovely Lady Governess would finish her story. And then, all of a sudden, her cheeks flamed, her heart raced, her knees weakened. For the Lovely Lady Governess was telling that crowd of children about her! She was telling them about the grove, and the little stranger! She told about the little red shoes and how they took the other girl to the festival. Oh, how could she know about all that? Wildly she peered about the crowd for the long black cape, the little red shoes. But in vain. They were not to be found.

"And so," the voice on the platform finished, "Princess Anastasia leaves the awarding of the golden coin to you. Who, among you, has played most fairly this Festival Day?"

Then, with one accord, a wave of sound arose, swelled, and broke over the festival grounds. And that wave of sound was a medley of voices that cried, "The little girl who let the stranger go to the festival!" "The unselfish one!" "The one with the red slippers!"

And then, and then, Elsa saw the Princess Anastasia rise by her throne, reach into the purse at her girdle, and draw forth a coin. She saw her hold the coin nigh, and in a clear, strong voice call out, "I award the coin to Elsa, Elsa of the dainty cap, the embroidered apron, and the little red shoes!"

As one in a dream, Elsa made her way through the cheering crowd toward the throne. She dared not look into the face of the Princess even yet, so overcome was she! Could it be her fingers into whose grasp the smooth, shining coin was slipped? But how—how could the Lovely Lady Governess and the Princess Anastasia know about the scene in the glen?

As if in answer to her question, the Princess made a slight gesture with her hand as Elsa knelt on the step before her. With her slim, white fingers, she gently raised the hem of her sparkling skirt. She raised it for the smallest second. And then Elsa saw!

No need for her to raise her eyes to that glowing face above her. No need to remember now where she had heard that voice before; where she had seen the shadow of that face. No need for any thing!

For when the Princess Anastasia lifted that bit of glittering hem, Elsa had glimpsed the two tiny feet hidden beneath. But that wasn't all. Instead of being encased in their usual satin slippers, they were tucked into two little red shoes; two little gay shoes, each having a bright flower-posy embroidered on each toe!

[The End.]

[Part I of this story was published on March 9.]

Chickadee and Bluebird

Little Chickie Chickadee
Playing all alone
Thought of Bluet Bluebird,
Wondered where he'd flown
Months ago in autumn-time,—
Then, quite suddenly
Bluebird came and sang a song
To Chickadee.

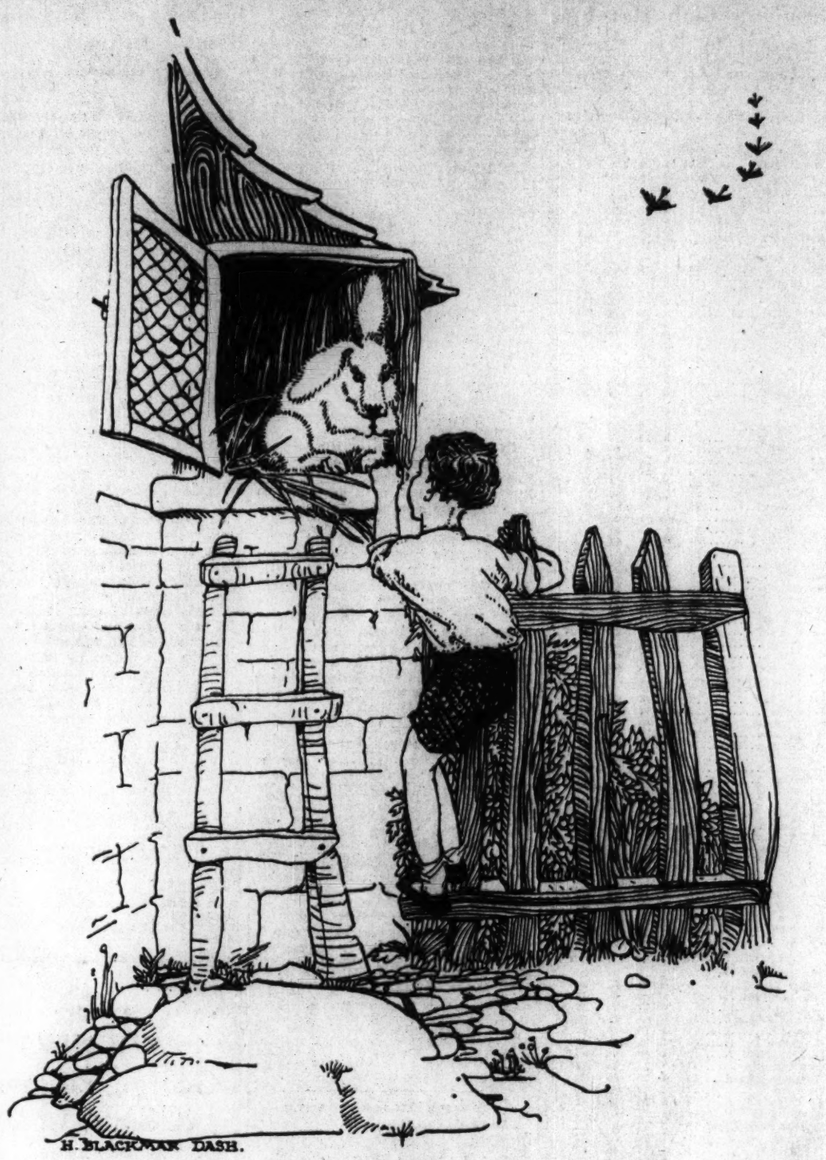
Happy little chickadee!
Happy bird of blue!
Chickie turned a somersault,
Bluet sang and flew.
They've been oh! so far apart
Through the winter drear,
Now they sing together
"Spring is here."

DOROTHY BURNHAM EATON.

Word Chess

Fill the first blank with a one-letter word, and add a letter for each following blank.

In —— side snow —— the circus, one of the performers —— cherries at the —— of a —— each day.



H. BLACKMAN DASH.

Friends

Oh Bunny dear, if I stand here
And watch, I wonder if you'd be
A VERY friendly friend to me,
And let me see you wash each ear
Quite to its tip? Hurrah! the dear,
He's done it, and with little feet
Has rubbed his face! Fresh clover, sweet
And green, I'll find for him. You see
He's been a friendly friend to me!

Dorothy M. Thornton.

How Winnie-the-Pooh Came to London

WHEN Christopher Robin went to school, and Christopher Robin's father said that there were to be no more adventures for Piglet and Eeyore and all of them, Winnie-the-Pooh felt rather sad. He didn't feel as if he'd seen half the things he wanted to see, or visited half the places he wanted to visit. So when he was invited to go to London for a whole week he went all happy inside to think that his adventure days were not over after all.

Christopher Robin's father said, "Um! I wonder if he'd better go to London all by himself?" adding, "I don't see why he shouldn't." And Christopher Robin said, "If he does he must go at the very last moment and come back at the very first."

So that is how Winnie-the-Pooh came to the "Treasures of Famous Children Exhibition." He sat quietly on the corner of a tall shelf, with a card tied onto his paw with red ribbon, on which was written, "THE ONE AND ONLY WINNIE-THE-POOH."

So many people came to look at him that he felt a little sorry he hadn't been able to clean himself up first, for he certainly was rather grubby after all his adventures, and the black part of his nose was a little bit frayed and "endy"; but Christopher Robin had told him people would much rather see him just as he was.

Lots and lots of visitors to the exhibition came into the big room where all the "treasures" were. Those who were interested in art looked at a little pencil sketch of two people on horseback drawn by Sir John Millais

From "Winnie-the-Pooh" by A. A. Milne
Drawing by E. H. Shepard
Winnie-the-Pooh

when he was only seven years old. Pooh didn't know that Sir John Millais was a famous painter, but he did think the horses were wonderfully lifelike, and seemed as if they were just going to gallop away.

People who were interested in the Boy Scouts came to look at a piece of paper on which Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement, had written when he was eight years old: "Laws for me when I am old," beginning, "I will have the poor people to be as rich as we are."

The people who were interested in books came to see a letter written by Charles Dickens when he was 12 years old. This letter was to a school fellow, and was on paper which, when doubled to form a sheet, did not measure two inches across. It began: "Tom, I am quite ashamed I have not returned your leg, but you shall have it by Harry tomorrow." Pooh Bear was very puzzled about this until he heard someone explaining that "leg" was short for "lexicon," which is a wordbook or dictionary.

There was a tiny little book, too, called the "Little Pilgrim's Progress," written by Matthew Arnold when he was 7 years old, and inscribed, "From Matt to Papa, October 15, 1830."

Quite near to the shelf where Winnie-the-Pooh sat was a picture of a horse, a warrior, and two ladies. Lots of people came to look at this, and he heard them telling each other that it had been drawn by Queen Victoria in 1832, before she became Queen of England. It took Pooh a long time to remember his dates of the Kings and Queens of England, and decide how old she must have been then!

But more people still came to see Winnie - the - Pooh himself; and though he was not at all a conceited bear, this did not surprise him. He knew that Christopher Robin treasured him very dearly (he was extra-specially certain of this since he had heard him say, "Go at the very last minute and come back at the very first"), and, of course, Christopher Robin was quite the most famous person in the whole world!

Musical Puzzle

In the border around this portrait are the names of 16 musical instruments to be found in any large orchestra. Some of the letters in these words are larger than the others. These letters, rightly arranged, will spell the name of the great composer whose portrait is shown here, and also the type of musical composition of which he is the master.

With Betty and Jean at the Concert

THE other afternoon I went to a concert for children of elementary school age, given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Frederick Stock.

As grown-ups are not expected to attend these concerts except in the company of children I made the acquaintance of Betty and Jean in the foyer and asked them if I might sit with them.

"Of course," said Betty and Jean.

They proved to be the most delightful comrades. These concerts are given every month during the winter season and Betty had been to them before. But it was Jean's first day so Betty had many things to explain to us.

"We'd better read the program," said Betty to Jean and me, "because sometimes Mr. Stock asks us questions out of it."

So we all read every word. The first number was an "overture."

"That means the piece that starts the concert off," said Betty.

Jean and I wanted to ask her some more about an overture but the music started so we couldn't.

After the overture some people came in late. The conductor stood with his baton in his hand until everyone was seated. Then he told us it was a very impolite thing to be late at a concert. Betty and Jean and I talked this over later and resolved that we would try never to be late ourselves.

Meanwhile the orchestra was playing some beautiful music, which the program said was two movements from the Symphony in G Minor, by Mozart. He wrote three symphonies in the year 1878 and this was one of them. While this number was being played I noticed how very good all the children were, although the big orchestra hall was packed with children, even up to the tip-top gallery, with only a sprinkling of grown-ups.

"Are the children always as good?" I asked Betty.

"Well, mostly," she answered," but if they ever begin to make a noise, then the men play louder and soon the children are quiet again.'

A Question From the Conductor

Just then the conductor asked how many of us could pronounce the name of the next composer on the program and what was his nationality. We looked down at our programs and it was a very long name like this—Tschaikowsky. So he pronounced it for us. The composition was called "The Waltz of the Flowers" from the famous Nut-Cracker Suite. It began with a wonderful introduction for the harp. We were all greatly interested in watching the harpist play on his big golden instrument. Jean stood up so that she could see better. That was all right at a children's concert, Betty said, as long as she didn't make any noise.

Next we all stood up and sang "God of Our Fathers." Then we sang "America" and by this time we were all ready to sit down again and listen to the last number. Singing was much better than having an intermission and going out, we all thought.

When we had sat, down and were waiting for the last number, the most exciting thing of the whole afternoon happened.

All of a sudden Jean cried out, "Oh, look at that man! He's going right down through the floor!"

Yes, one of the men on the platform was going down through a trap-door. Down, down, down, he went until we couldn't see him any more at all.

"Just watch and see what happens now!" cried Betty.

So we watched and quite soon up came the man again with a grand piano! Ever so many children stood up now and "oh'd" and "ah'd," as it was very exciting. The conductor and the men of the orchestra all seemed pleased because we were so interested and they didn't care at all how much we exclaimed because, of course, part of the fun of going to a children's concert is to be able to enjoy everything that goes on. We were very glad that they didn't expect us to behave like grown-ups. Then down went the man again and up he came with another grand piano.

"That was just wonderful!" exclaimed Jean.

"They often do that," said Betty.

"The Animals' Carnival"

Then two pianists came out and the conductor told us all to sit down and listen to the last piece because he was sure we would like it. We certainly did. It was called "The Animals' Carnival," by Camille Saint-Saëns. This music told about elephants, and cocks, and hens, and kangaroos, and persons with long ears, and horses, and other interesting animals. It was very droll music and we all laughed very much.

"Music can be very funny," I said to Betty and Jean, "like a real joke, can't it?"

"Why, so it can," answered Jean; "it was just lots of fun. But I never thought music was funny before. I never laughed at it."

Just then the conductor asked us to sit very quietly while they played the finale, which wasn't funny but very beautiful.

So we all sat quietly in our seats until it was over. As we walked out, Betty and Jean and I decided that it was polite at a concert not to put on your wraps till it was all over and we would always try to remember this.

"Good-by, Betty and Jean," I said, "I'm so glad to know you. Thank you for letting me sit with you."

"Good-by," said Betty and Jean: "it was lots of fun. Let's all sit together again some day."

C. S.

Pussywillow

"Tell me, tell me, Pussywillow
What's the reason that you purr?"
He was such a saucy fellow,
As I stroked his soft gray fur.

"Listen then," said Pussywillow,
"If you really want to know,
Look up at the sky above you,
Look at all the melting snow!"

Then a robin fluttered near me,
And I heard the seedlings stir,
"Spring," said Pussywillow, softly,
"That's the reason why I purr!"

ELOISE HAPPY RICHARDS.

Mail Bag

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading and my favorite books are the lovely books in the set called "My Bookhouse." I was reading the story about the little Swiss girl, Heidi, and the German girl, Clara, the other day, so I think it would be nice to hear from Swiss and German children.

I live in Washington, D. C., and I will be glad to send a picture post card of a Washington scene to any child who writes to me.

With love to all the Mail Bag children,

Margery H.

Southport, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have always taken a great interest in the letters.

I am nearly 12 years old and would like to correspond with anybody from anywhere. I am very fond of animals, especially dogs. My aunty in Scotland breeds Scotch terriers and owns about 40; she also has some goats and hens.

I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, Southport, but have no brothers or sisters to accompany me.

Much love to all the Mail Baggers.

Joan M.

East Patchogue, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first time of writing to the Mail Bag. My sister has a pen friend through the Monitor. I should like to have a friend, too. I can write interesting things about Long Island. I have seen the field where Colonel Lindbergh started his famous ocean flight

I am interested in horses and history. I am 9 years of age. I enjoy the Monitor very much. My brother is 2 years old and likes Snubs.

Walter E.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mail Bag Editor:

Every day I read the Monitor and always read the Mail Bag when it is there. I attend Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, and am in the fifth grade at school.

On nice afternoons after school, my girl friend and I go to Wells Park and play on the swings, slides, and rings and teeter-totters. They have about every kind of playground equipment there is.

For my vacation, I went with my father and mother to a summer resort at Firenn Springs, Michigan. We lived in a cottage in a wooded ravine. We went down the ravine and then up the other side to a miniature golf course, where we had great fun watching them play. There is a fine bathing beach about fifteen miles away. We went there every day to swim.

We went for nice rides every day in our car and had a fine time. We visited my aunt in Detroit, Michigan, and went on a picnic. We went to Sunday service while there at First Church and then drove home.

I am 10 years old, and have a brother who is 14 and is a Scout. I haven't any pets, but wish I had one.

Vi Ella S.

Carcroft, Nr. Doncaster, England

Dear Editor:

I read the Monitor, but I like the Children's Page and the Children's Corner best of all.

We have a dog called Bess, she is not full grown yet. We keep a garden and grow our own vegetables, and we keep fowl.

At school, I study the classics. We have a gymnasium, and we play football and cricket which I enjoy. Last summer all usual games were canceled and all the school had cross-country running, so that all were in practice at the Annual School Sports in June.

I shall be very pleased to correspond with any boy about my own age (12). I am interested in stamps, although I have only a few as yet, but I shall be glad to exchange with any boy.

With very best wishes to you and all the Mail Baggers.

Morris W.

Duluth, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

My home is in Duluth, Minnesota, and I have lived here eight years. I and 11 years old and my sister Jean is 8 years old.

I like the Monitor very much. I am making a scrapbook of all "One Minute Biographies." I should be glad to hear from girls of my age from all parts of the world (China mostly).

June S.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Barbara A. (8), Chicago, Ill.

Cecilia S. (9), Pocomoke City, Md.—Especially from England and Scotland.

Betty J. (9), Columbus, Ohio.—Especially from foreign lands.

Barbara P. (10), Decatur, Ill.—Collecting postcards. (If you wish to write to Mail-baggers, send in your letter according to our Rules for Correspondents and we will forward it.)

Jean T. (10), Gary, Ind.

Betty P. (10), Des Moines, Iowa.

Frances B. (11), Terry, Mont. Studying music.

Florence H. (12), Pittsburgh, Pa.—Especially from Europe and Africa.

Boys

Jimmie S. (9), San Mateo, Calif.

William H. (11), Escondido, Calif.—Especially from Italy.

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Consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor before taking your tour. Four hundred and ninety-three dealers in furniture, furnishings and draperies advertise in the Monitor. In addition there are over 300 rug dealers, upholsterers, antiques shops and interior decorators. Look for the announcements of the stores nearest you.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

THE HOME FORUM

Our Escape to Miss Mitford

WHEN Alfieri becomes powerless and Froissart dull, and all of their kind cease momentarily to charm, as they do for us of the present day no less than for our dear Miss Mitford of old, a very pleasant refuge may be afforded by some of the lesser classics—her own volumes, for instance. These or at any rate the rambles that inspired them were admittedly a means of escape for herself from whatever was irksome at the time; and so they still may prove again and again for those of us who happen to like just that kind of literature. In them we often may find the magic that we seek elsewhere in vain, knowing a detachment that is as precious as it is unique, an oblivion rivaling the Lethean. In the quiet and seclusion of Our Village we may forget not only the dullness of the greater classics and the insipidness of the best sellers but whatever else we choose.

When we ask ourselves why, the answer may not be immediately forthcoming, the charm being as effective against analysis as against all else that is problematical and tiresome. While we are engrossed with the remote hamlet of Three Mile Cross and the trivia of its days we are as little concerned with literary merits as it is possible for a student of literature to be—as little concerned, it might be suggested, as the leading cricketer for the village team, the landlord of the Rose Inn, the carpenter, the shoemaker, the retired publican, the lieutenant, or any of the dramatis personæ. We could no more tell what it is that holds us than could pretty Lizzy of the cowslip-ball story or her playmate, the fleet white greyhound.

Moreover, at the time we would much prefer to ignore the question, being as reluctant to pluck apart the volume as we would be to tear and scatter some fragile flower that had pleased us. Whatever the technical source of the charm it is there as potent, as apparent as when Elia first appraised it. That suffices us until with the passing of the years it begins to amaze and perplex us. We feel that we belong to another age, quite another age, that we are growing attuned to the modernism that surrounds us, that we are approaching a sophistication which scorns such simplicity and spontaneity as Our Village has to offer. But when the modern palls we turn in our need to the old to find it as powerful as ever. Why?

One reason that might be suggested by way of tentation and one that would have pleased the author immensely is the unity of place which she so much admired in the compositions of others. Few Grecian dramas could afford a better example of the application of this classic rule. The series of brief and simple sketches is bound firmly together by it, as the author intended that it should be, as the novels of Jane Austen are, or the letters of Gilbert White of Selbourne. Throughout the whole volume we are held as closely to the remote village as though it were Robinson Crusoe's own island, or Prospero's—that being a still more admirable example in the estimation of the author. Nor have we any desire to escape. It is sufficient for the time to follow the cheery little lady and her fleet white greyhound up and down the green lanes and hedgerows of Three Mile Cross in quest of the first primrose, violets, wood-sorrel, nuts and the more evanescent treasures. The world is not permitted to intrude into our isolation and we soon find it well forgotten. A quaint hamlet with a long, straggling, winding street and surrounding meadows and woodlands is all we ask.

Another reason for our perennial fascination may be found in the author's sincerity. It is true that she is supposed to have looked down on her subject, to have made of the humble Berkshire hamlet that was her home a sort of Hobson's choice. Her letters would seem to confirm this somewhat unworthy suspicion that prevails in literary lore. But the sketches themselves certainly belie it. If she considered her subject beneath her talent it was at the beginning of her acquaintance. The false impression did not survive long enough to spoil the sketches. There is every evidence that her interest in the villagers, their children and their petty affairs was genuine and founded on affection. We may be sure that she did not attend cricket matches and pursue her many errands up hill and down dale merely for the sake of copy. These were her customary recreations and would have been indulged in regardless of her literary ambitions and pecuniary problems. Her letters give further proof of this. In her former and more pretentious homes she had found the same delight in trivia and was accustomed to adorn her pages with it. Her sprightly nothings had been charming her correspondents for twenty years before the inception of Our Village; more than ten years previous to it she had recorded this characteristic precept: "Mamma says the great art of letter-writing is to construct an epistle without one possible subject."

Here then was her rule of three, the source of her strength and charm. The rest followed naturally, logically. Long practice had perfected her skill and increased her faith, developed her theory of "the natural" in letter-writing—"a little character, a little description, a little narrative, a little criticism, a very little sentiment and a great deal of playfulness." This, applied to Our Village, assured its success. It was like Elia's inimitable volumes, an outgrowth of the correspondence that had preceded it.

In each case the question arises as to which is the superior, the original or the derivative. There can be little doubt that the more formal compositions were designed for a wider audience and a more enduring fame in spite of the fact that each author was a more than ordinary admirer and practitioner of the espitolary art. However, it is not their form or their formality that establishes their merit but the qualities of naturalness and vivacity that survive nothwithstanding. It is the charm, the sunshine of personality, shining through the more conventional structure that makes them what they are.

Whether we prefer Our Village to the letters of Mary Russell Mitford depends principally on whether we like rural gossip or literary gossip. Certainly we shall learn little more of the way of rooks and glowworms and nightingales and periwinkles and musk roses from the derivative volume. Little has been added in the line of thought, observation and precision. It is not more serious or profound and only slightly less sparkling. The revelation that interests us most is not the minutiæ of the Three Mile Cruisians but the author's unfailing and naïve delight in them. As much and more of her charming, childlike personality is to be gleaned from the letters which have long since been assigned a place beside those of her beloved Cowper, Gray and Walpole. She may not be the Madame de Sévigné of England but she is the Madame de Sévigné of her little green hamlet and miniature cottage. How guileless is her gossip! We may smile to learn that she like ourselves prefers Pepys to Evelyn. We may question how it is, if Wordsworth never dines, that she sits beside him at banquets in London for three days in succession. But we are quite ready to forgive her disclosure regarding our dear Miss Austen and to welcome her prattle about Coleridge, Hazlitt, Kinglsey, the Brownings and other interesting contemporaries. F. H.

Rhyming in Itself

A second quotation to show that a word can be used as a rhyme to itself:

From the Forest I come whereabout
The silences, harvested, throng—
Autumnal, the silences throng.
No throstle, no blackbird devout
As the seraphin mingle their song,
With perfume entangle the light
And powder the woodland with pearl,
Nor usher the star-stricken night
With incense and melody rare;
The song-thrush devout and the merle
No longer enrapture the air
With concord of ruby and pearl.
—Bartlemas.

A tabor leads off upon "about"; a single clarigold rings in the first "throng"; and two others immediately take up the burden an octave lower in the second "throng"; "devout" and "song" bring in the psaltery and the anome; "light," "night," "rare," "air," add to these sackbuts and timbrels; with the first "pearl" the dulcimer sounds; the syrinx replies in "merle"; the second "pearl" is a double dulcimer; and the whole fantastic orchestra fills the evening with richly braided sound.

Without affirming that Shelley had any such orchestral theory in support of his versification, it may be suggested that he experimented with the effects of using a word as a rhyme to itself. Take, for example, "Rosalind and Helen":

But there is stillness now:
Gloom, and the trance of Nature now:
The snake is in his cave asleep;
The birds are on the branches dreaming:
Only the shadows creep:
Only the glow-worm is gleaming;
Only the owls and the nightingales
Wake in this dell when daylight fails
And grey shades gather in the woods;
And the owls have all fled far away
In a merrier glen to hoot and play,
For the moon is veiled and sleeping now.
—John Davidson, in "Holiday and Other Poems."

Samuel Pepys' London

The London into which Samuel Pepys was born was entirely Elizabethan in character. Its principal thoroughfare was the river, towards which the architectural features of the city fronted. Above this pleasant water-line of buildings rose the spires of over a hundred city churches, dominated by the great mass of St. Paul's. To a distant view the aspect was delightful, with a charming distinction that has been recorded with obvious accuracy by Wenceslaus Hollar. But the enchantment of the view very notably lay in its distance. At close quarters the eye found less satisfaction, but even so it found a good deal more than the nose. Building by building, the Elizabethan houses had in their design no little of the character of a great age, but the design of the city as a whole had disappeared in a congestion that was tightening yearly from wall to wall.

The streets were mostly so narrow that the top storeys of opposing buildings allowed but a foot or two of skylight to penetrate faintly to the cobbles below. The over-crowding in the poorer quarters of the town had forced the population of large areas to live in squalid tenement houses at the rate of a family to a room, had even forced it into patchwork hovels and underground, in conditions no better than barbarous. Constantly over this scene, intensifying its gloom and grime, hung a heavily charged smoke cloud, sometimes drifting away to offend the nicer neighbourhood of Whitehall and the west. . . . The confined thoroughfares were frequently made altogether impassable by trucks and barrows and bales of merchandise that were deposited anywhere at anybody's will. Through the day the crackling of wheels on stones mingled incessantly with the shrill outcry of hawkers and the competitive bidding of apprentices, scolding or persuading the passers-by into their masters' shops. By night the streets were unlit save at a point of vantage here and there where private enterprise or some charitable bequest provided a single candle, with light feebly penetrating its case of horn. . . .

These were the conditions of London citizenship when Samuel Pepys was born. The picturesque traffic of the water front and the habits of life that converged upon it were the escape from what otherwise could hardly have been tolerable. The houses built across London Bridge, which alone connected the city with the south side, looked down upon an unending passage of boats plying for public hire between the Tower and the ampler spaces of the parks beyond Westminster. And within a short walk of the walls lay for the citizens who were so disposed the pleasant fields of Hoxton and Stepney and Islington and Bethnal Green. — John Drinkwater, in "Pepys: His Life and Character."

Studies

White

White cherry blossoms
In the yellow sun,
And a snowy mountain
Far away.

Red

Red Japanese quince flowers
Kindling to beauty
A dull brown shrub;
And a sky stained with carmine.

Purple

A purple iris opened today
Among green blades—
A messenger of Hera
And of a new summer.

Jessie Linkletter.

The Time Machine in Motion

The stranger had a couple of hours to spare. What should he do with them?

A kindly trolley-car operator directed him to a Park. The stranger wandered awhile across its springy brown turf. Then finding himself before a long, red, two-storied building, he went in.

He paused before some dimly lighted Indian relics. A kindly voice hailed him and asked him if he could see. Though he answered "Yes," a switch was turned on. Beads, painted leather, weapons and gayly colored headdresses took on a new brilliance.

Before leaving the building, the visitor went to thank the custodian of the switches. Another moment and they were both back before the Indian exhibits, with the curator throwing an entirely new kind of light on his treasures. As he spoke, the glass cases began to fade away. The walls of the museum followed suit. Time was turned back. An Indian village, of the days before the whites came, gradually took shape. The curator's voice had set the Time Machine in motion.

Smoke issued from the center of a little, thatched, domelike structure in the foreground. A wigwam. Near by was the long rectangle which served as the council chamber. Over yonder, a rounded stockade of logs to which the villagers could retire if attacked. But all was peace. On some poles to one side, a number of fishing nets were hung out to dry. Farther away, a cluster of women were cultivating a cornfield.

"Our ancestors learned to grow corn from the Indians of the east coast," the curator's voice was saying. "And see those wampum beads. They are made from clam shells. No one knows how they were drilled. The blue beads are more valuable than the white ones. They were used as money. Later, when the whites came, wampum beads went out of use because imitation wampum got into circulation."

The Time Machine set to work again and rolled away a full century. Inside one of the wigwams, a woman was sewing a dainty pattern on a soft moccasin. "She is using colored porcupine quills as decoration. Her daughters preferred glass beads traded from the settlers and their patterns grew more ornate under the influence of the whites. The dyes are simple vegetable ones, prepared from various plants which grow in New England."

Unwonted signs of disturbance collected around the peaceful Indian village. Warriors in war paint, and not a few carrying firearms are preparing for an attack.

"I came across that bullet pouch the other day in a secondhand shop. It was in two pieces. But you can see they belong to one another, now they have been sewn together again. The man who sold them to me did not know it was Indian, in spite of the typical design in colored beads. You can still pick up bargains in this country if you know how—and where—to look."

Again the Time Machine annihilated the years. The scene, too, changed to the middle West.

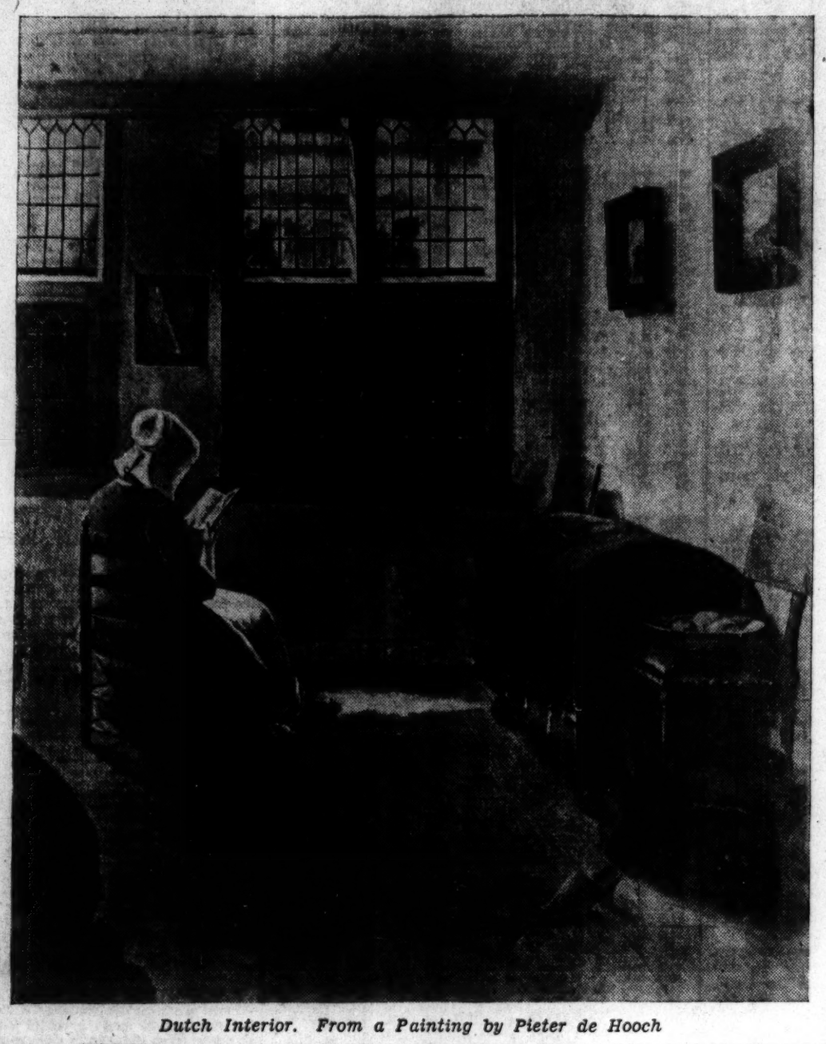
"Those shields were made from the tough skin on the neck of the buffalo. With them, the Indian could stop, or deflect, an arrow. No, the tomahawks are not genuine Indian ones. I made them myself. How long do you think it took me to sharpen that stone? About two hours. Most people would imagine, two weeks. I thought so myself until I tried my own hand at it. I used the same methods as the Indians did."

Peace came again with a new turn of the Time Machine. A ceremonial dance is going on. The Plains Indians are honoring the sun—men and women, young and old. Their buckskin garments are resplendent with many-colored beads—some made from the old porcupine quills, some from the glass beads which had made their way westward from the white settlements on the coast.

"The buffalo-hide blankets," said the friendly voice, "usually showed the exploits of the braves. This one is an exception. I have never seen another like it. See the picture of the sun in the middle. I like to think, too, of the maker of this blanket as devoted to his horse. He has painted it in every possible attitude. The colors are as fresh as the day they were mixed. One of our very best exhibits."

The two hours were finished. The stranger thanked the curator for his kindly explanations. They mutually expressed a wish to meet again. The contact of their hands as they said good-by broke the Time Machine in pieces.

But the stranger now knows that, whenever he goes to a museum, he can make a new model in an instant. For this he owes a debt of gratitude to the curator of that long, red, two-storied building in the Roger Williams Park at Providence, Rhode Island.



Dutch Interior. From a Painting by Pieter de Hooch

Pieter de Hooch was fond of playing with contrasting effects of light. In this picture we see sunshine coming in through the upper halves of the windows, upon the figure of the woman reading in its direct rays, striking the floor and wall, reflected again from the polished leather and nailheads on the chairs, and glancing from the pewter dish and the metal trimmings of the chest. The braced beams and border of tiles form interesting details in the orderly Dutch interior, also the discarded wooden-soled shoes, removed when coming indoors, so that the well-kept floors will not be marred or tracked with dirt from outside.

Pieter de Hooch was born in Rotterdam, in 1632.

Abdulla

Abdulla . . . was a son of cosmopolitan and polyglot Tangier. He had formerly served his Bey, in the days of Moroccan independence, as an emissary to foreign lands, including the United States, and I can well imagine that he proved himself a diplomat of the first rank. But politics were no longer so profitable hereabouts, wherefore he stood today at the door of the capital's leading hotel, gorgeous in his Moorish robes, prepared to greet the incoming guest in English, American, French, Spanish, German, Arabic, or any of the several Berber dialects.

On occasion, for some reason best known to himself, he would dispense with his outer draperies of muslin, appearing in a woolen undersuit of richly embroidered purple. It consisted of a tight-fitting jacket and zouave-patterned breeches, and no doubt it epitomized what the well-dressed man of Morocco should wear at home. In such regalia, however, he looked disappointingly like an average-sized and ordinary human being; one was glad when he re-donned the bed-sheets and became again the noble sheik of fiction.

Abdulla, in his variety of duties, was all things to all men. Did the voyageur wish curios? He could lead one to the establishments where real bargains were to be had. A passage to foreign ports? Twice a day he would ascend to the hotel roof to glance out over the harbor; he knew by sight every vessel which sailed the local water; he could inform one as to local arrivals and departures even before the steamship agencies could. Or was it a loan over the week-end, when the banks were closed? Abdulla would reach into the folds of his garments and produce the required amount.—Harry L. Foster, in "A Vagabond in Barbary."

Ireland

"In that voice I heard the Shannon flow
Measured, stately, in its ageless coursing through the Golden Vale,
Water indolently lapping brown boats moored at old Kinsale."

—Maureen Michael, in "Road Rhymes."

ΦΙΛΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Κατὰ σχολιαστήν τινα, ἡ ὡραία καὶ μεγαλοπρεπὴς λέξις "φιλανθρωπία," καθὼς χρησιμοποιεῖται ἐν ταῖς Γραφαῖς, σημαίνει ὄχι μόνον τὴν δόσιν ἐλεημοσύνης καὶ τὴν ἐπιεικῆ κρίσιν τῶν ἄλλων, ἀλλὰ καὶ "τὸ ἀγαπᾷν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, καθὼς ἀγαπῶμεν ἑαυτούς." Ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τοῦτο, ἐνδιαφέρει ἵνα σημειώσωμεν μερικὰς τῶν νεωτέρων ἐνοιῶν τῆς λέξεως, μεταξὺ τῶν ὁποίων, πλὴν τοῦ γενικῶς παραδεδεγμένου ὁρισμοῦ "καλοκαγαθία" εἶναι "ἡ διάθεσις νὰ σκεπτώμεθα καλῶς περὶ τῶν ἄλλων," "ἡ ἑτοιμότης νὰ παραβλέπωμεν ἐλαττώματα," ἡ "ἐπιείκεια," ἤτις περαιτέρω προσδιορίζεται ὡς "εὐσπλαγχνία." Ἡ φιλανθρωπία ὅθεν, δυνατὸν νὰ λεχθῇ ὅτι εἶναι μία ἀφίλαυτος ἀγάπη πρὸς ἄλλους. Ἐκφράζει ἐκείνην τὴν ἀγαθότητα, μακροθυμίαν, συμπάθειαν, τὸ ἔλεος, τὴν δικαιοσύνην, ἣν εἰς θὰ ἐπεθύμει νὰ ἐξεφράζετο εἰς αὐτὸν ἐὰν αἱ περιστάσεις ἀντεστρέφοντο. Μεταδίδει μίαν αἴσθησιν ἀγάπης τόσον ἀγνήν, ὥστε βλέπει μόνον ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον εἶναι ἀγνὸν καὶ καλόν,—μίαν ἀγάπην ἥτις "δὲν διαλογίζεται τὸ κακόν."

Εἷς ἕνα παραδεχόμενον ὡς ἀληθῆ τὴν μαρτυρίαν τῶν αἰσθήσεων, αἵτινες ἀξιοῦν ὅτι ὑπάρχει πραγματικότης εἰς ἀμφότερα τὴν τελειότητα καὶ τὴν ἀτέλειαν, τὰ ἑξῆς ἐρωτήματα δυνατὸν νὰ ἐγερθοῦν, Πῶς δύναταί τις νὰ σκέπτηται καλῶς περὶ ἑνὸς γείτονος ὅστις φαίνεται νὰ ἐκφράζῃ δυσάρεστα ἰδιώματα καὶ χαρακτηριστικὰ νὰ παραβλέπῃ ἐλαττώματα ἅτινα εἶναι προδήλως φανερὰ· νὰ ἦναι ἐλεήμων καὶ εὔσπλαγχνος πρὸς ἐκείνους οἵτινες φαίνονται νὰ ἐκφράζωσιν ἀδικίαν καὶ σφαλερότητα; Εἷς ἱστάμενος πλησίον σώματος ὕδατος παρετήρησεν ὅτι αἱ ἀντανακλάσεις μερικῶν δένδρων, ἅτινα ἀνεπτύσσοντο κατὰ μῆκος τῆς ὄχθης ἦσαν ἄσχημοι, κυρτωμέναι, καὶ δύσμορφοι. Ὕψωσε τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς του πρὸς τὰ δένδρα, τὰ πρωτότυπα τῶν ἀσχήμων ἀνταναklάσεων, καὶ εἶδεν ὅτι ἦσαν ὡραῖα καὶ ὄρθια. Παρετηρήθη τότε ὅτι τὸ ὕδωρ ἐκυματοῦτο ὑπὸ ἰσχυρᾶς αὔρας. Ἡ τεταραγμένη καὶ ἀνήσυχος κατάστασις τοῦ ὕδατος ἐξηγοῦσε τὰς ἀσχήμους ἀνταναklάσεις, ἀλλὰ δὲν ἐπηρέαζε κατ' ἐλάχιστον τὴν ὡραιότητα τῶν δένδρων. Ἀργότερον ὁ ἀὴρ ἔπαυσε καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἦτο γαλήνιον. Αἱ ἀνταναklάσεις τότε παρετηρήθησαν ὅτι ἦσαν τόσον ὡραῖαι καὶ εὔμορφοι ὅσον καὶ τὰ ἴδια δένδρα.

Ἡ καλωσύνη καὶ τελειότης τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου δὲν δύνανται νὰ παραμορφωθῶσι καὶ ἐμποδισθῶσιν ὑπὸ τῆς μαρτυρίας τῶν ὑλικῶν αἰσθήσεων, περισσότερον ἀφ' ὅτι θὰ ἠδύνατο νὰ παραμορφωθῇ ἢ ἐμποδισθῇ ἡ ὡραιότης τῶν δένδρων ὑπὸ τῆς τεταραγμένης καταστάσεως του ὕδατος. Ἐὰν ἡ διάνοια ταράσσηται καὶ ἐνοχλῆται ὑπὸ τῶν ὑποβολῶν τῆς πλάνης, ὑπὸ τῶν ὑλικῶν δοξασιῶν καὶ ἐσφαλμένων ἀντιλήψεων, τότε ὁ χαρακτὴρ πιθανὸν νὰ φαίνηται διάστροφος. Ὅταν ὅμως, διὰ τῆς πνευματοποιήσεως τῆς σκέψεως καὶ τῆς ὀρθῆς διευθετήσεως, φερώμεθα εἰς συμφωνίαν μὲ τὰ γεγονότα τῆς πνευματικῆς ὑπάρξεως, καθὼς ἀποκαλύπτονται ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, τὸ φῶς τῆς πνευματικῆς κρίσεως ἀνατέλλει καὶ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα εἶναι ἀγνότης καὶ καθαρότης τῆς ὁράσεως. Τῆς ὀρθῆς ἀπόψεως οὕτω ἱδρυθείσης, ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος, μεθ' ὅλην τὴν διάστροφον ἀπόδειξιν τὴν ὁποίαν ἡ ὑλικὴ αἴσθησις δυνατὸν νὰ φαίνηται ὅτι παρουσιάζει, εὑρίσκεται νὰ ἦναι ἡ τελεία ἀντανάκλασις ἢ ὁμοιότης τοῦ τελείου δημιουργοῦ. Ἀρνούμενος νὰ ἐπιδεχθῇ ἢ παραδεχθῇ ἐσφαλμένην ἀπόδειξιν ὡς ἀληθῆ, καὶ ἐγείρων τὴν σκέψιν ὑπεράνω τῆς ἀξιώσεως τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως ὅτι ἓν ἄτομον εἶναι ἱκανὸν νὰ ἐκφράσῃ τὸ ἐναντίον τοῦ καλοῦ, εἷς εἶναι πραγματικῶς φιλάνθρωπος.

Καθὼς τις βλέπει πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, τὸ Πνεῦμα, καὶ πρὸς τὴν πνευματικὴν, πραγματικὴν δημιουργίαν διὰ τελειότητα, ἡ σκέψις ὑψοῦται ὑπεράνω τῆς ἀπατηλῆς ἢ διαστρόφου μαρτυρίας ἥτις θεωρουμένη ὡς μηδὲν συμφώνως παραμένει ἄτροφος, καὶ ἐξαφανίζεται εἰς μηδαμηνότητα. Ὅταν διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τῆς Χριστο-Ἐπιστήμης, ἡ σκέψις καθαρίζεται ἀπὸ τὰς ταραχώδεις καὶ ἐνοχλητικὰς ὑλικὰς δοξασίας καὶ οὕτω καθησυχάζει, εἰς βοηθεῖται νὰ ὑποτάξῃ τὴν ψευδῆ μαρτυρίαν εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου. Ἀντανακλᾶν ἀγάπην, ὁ γνήσιος Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων δὲν σκέπτεται κακόν, καὶ ἀποκτᾷ τὴν ἀγαλλίασιν τοῦ καλῶς σκέπτεσθαι περὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ του· τὴν ἀγαλλίασιν τοῦ νὰ βλέπῃ τὸν πραγματικὸν ἄνθρωπον ὡς ἐντελῶς καλόν, ἀληθῆ, καὶ εὐθὺν· τοῦ νὰ γνωρίζῃ αὐτὸν ὡς πράγματι εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ Ἑνὸς ὁλοσχερῶς τελείου. Ἀναλόγως, καθὼς τις βλέπει τὴν ὁμοιότητα ἢ ἀντανάκλασιν τῆς τελειότητος, τῆς ὡραιότητος καὶ καλωσύνης πανταχοῦ, εἶναι ἐλεήμων ἢ φιλάνθρωπος· ἀφοῦ ἐν μέτρῳ βοηθεῖ νὰ φέρῃ ἐλευθερίαν εἰς ἄλλους, συμπεριλαμβανομένου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, περὶ τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ σφάλλουσα αἴσθησις παρουσιάζει διάστροφον ἀπόδειξιν.

Σκεπτόμενος ἀληθῶς ἀντὶ κακῶς περὶ πάντων· ἐπιδιώκων τὸ καλὸν ἄλλων, καὶ προθύμως γνωρίζων τὸ ψευδὲς τῶν ἐλαττωμάτων, ἀφοῦ ἐν τῷ φωτὶ τῆς ὁλότητος καὶ ἀγαθότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ δὲν ὑπάρχει τίποτε πραγματικὸν εἰμὴ τὸ καλόν· στρέφων τὸ βλέμμα ἀπὸ πᾶσαν φαινομένην κηλίδα ἢ ἀτέλειαν οἱασδήποτε φύσεως, πρὸς τὴν πραγματικὴν καὶ ἀληθῆ δημιουργίαν· ἐκφράζων ἀγαθότητα, ὑπομονήν, εὐσπλαγχνίαν, ἀνεκτικότητα, πρὸς ὅλους, εἷς ἐκφράζει ἐκείνην τὴν "γλυκεῖαν ἀγάπην" τὴν ὁποίαν ἀναφέρει ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἓν τινι προσευχῇ περιλαμβανομένῃ ἐν her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 34) τῷ ('Αγγέλματί της πρὸς τὴν Μητέρα Ἐκκλησίαν διὰ τὸ 1901) (σελ. 34): "Δὸς ὑμῖν, ἀγαπητὲ Θεέ, πάλιν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς τὴν ἀπολεσθεῖσαν χορδὴν τοῦ Χριστοῦ παρηγόρησον ἡμᾶς μὲ τὸ ἄσμα τῶν ἀγγέλων τῶν ἀγαλλιώντων μὲ τοὺς ἀγαλλιῶντας· τὴν γλυκεῖαν ἐκείνην ἀγάπην ἥτις δὲν ζητεῖ τὰ ἑαυτῆς, ἀλλὰ τὸ καλὸν τοῦ ἄλλου, μάλιστα, ἥτις δὲν γνωρίζει κακόν."

"Οταν ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐν συμφωνίᾳ μὲ τὴν "γλυκεῖαν ἀγάπην" ἐκφωνεῖται, ἡ ὁμιλία ἑνὸς δὲν ἠχεῖ "ὡς χαλκὸς ἠχῶν, ἢ κύμβαλον ἀλαλάζον" ἀλλ' ἀντιθέτως μὲ ὡραιότητα καὶ ἁρμονίαν, ὡς μία γλυκεῖα μελῳδία, παρηγοροῦσα, ἐξυψοῦσα, ἐλευθερούσα. "Οταν ἡ "γλυκεῖα ἀγάπη" εἶναι ἡ ἐμπνευσις τῆς προφητείας καὶ ἡ βάσις τῆς γνώσεως· ὅταν συντροφεύει τὴν πίστιν καὶ εἶναι ἡ ὑποκίνησις διὰ πράξεις αὐτοθυσίας, "ὄφελεῖ" πολύ, διότι ὁ θεῖος νόμος ἐκπληροῦται. Προφητεῖαι δυνατὸν νὰ ἀποτύχουν, γλῶσσαι δυνατὸν νὰ παύσουν, ἡ γνῶσις δυνατὸν νὰ ἐξαφανισθῇ, ἀλλ' "ἡ ἀγάπη οὐδέποτε ἐκπίπτει."

[Πληροφορία ἀφορῶσα τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Fleeting March

Pigeons over bright red barns, white at evening light,
Hillsides turning emerald, buds born over night;
Sudden flurry of the wind, pussy willows furry,
This the charm of March, but, sir, pray, what's your hurry?

Perfect depth of sappharine through a shifting cloud,
Mountain view a blinding blue, hazels closer crowd;
Beauty fleeting, just a glimpse, no less warm its greeting,
So the charm of March we feel, earth and sky are meeting!

Will B. Thompson.

Charity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACCORDING to a commentator, the beautiful and stately word "charity," as used in the Scriptures, means not alone the giving of alms and a lenient judgment of others, but also "that loving of men as we love ourselves." In this connection, it is interesting to note some of the later meanings of the word, among which, in addition to the generally accepted definition of "benevolence," are "the disposition to think well of others," "readiness to overlook faults," "leniency," which in turn is defined as "mercifulness." Therefore, charity may be said to be an unselfish love for others. It expresses that kindness, forbearance, compassion, mercy, justice, which one would desire to have expressed toward oneself if circumstances were reversed. It conveys a sense of love so pure that it sees only that which is pure and good—a love that "thinketh no evil."

To one who is accepting as true the testimony of the senses, which claim there is reality in both perfection and imperfection, the questions may arise, How can one think well of a neighbor who seems to be expressing unlovely traits and characteristics; overlook faults that are glaringly apparent; be merciful and compassionate toward those who seem to be expressing injustice and wrong? One standing near a body of water noticed that the mirrored reflections of some trees which grew along the bank were ill-shapen, crooked, and ugly. He lifted his eyes to the trees, the original of the ill-shapen reflections, and saw that they were beautiful and erect. It was then noticed that the water was being rippled by a stiff breeze. The agitated and disturbed condition of the water accounted for the ill-shapen reflections, but did not in the least interfere with the beauty of the trees. Later, the wind ceased and the water was calm. The reflections were then seen to be as beautiful and well-formed as the trees themselves.

The goodness and perfection of the real man can no more be marred and interfered with by the testimony of the material senses than could the beauty of the trees by the disturbed condition of the water. If thought is agitated and disturbed by suggestions of error, by material beliefs and false concepts, then character may appear distorted. When through spiritualization of thought and right adjustment, however, we are brought into accord with the facts of spiritual existence, as revealed in Christian Science, the light of spiritual discernment dawns, and purity and clearness of vision result. The right perspective thus established, the real man, notwithstanding any distorted evidence which material sense may seem to be presenting, is found to be the perfect reflection or likeness of the perfect creator. Refusing to admit or to accept false evidence as true, and lifting thought above the claim of material sense that an individual is capable of expressing the opposite of good, one is truly charitable.

As one looks to God, Spirit, and to the spiritual, real creation for perfection, thought is lifted above the illusory or distorted evidence, which, seen as nothing, is accordingly unnurtured, and vanishes into nothingness. When, through the understanding of the Christ-Science, thought has been purified of agitating and disturbing material beliefs and thus quieted, one is enabled to subordinate the false evidence to the truth about God and man. Reflecting Love, the genuine Christian Scientist thinks no evil, and attains the joy of thinking well of his brother; of seeing the real man as wholly good, true, and upright; of knowing him as in reality the image and likeness of God, the One altogether perfect. Proportionately as one sees the likeness or reflection of perfection, of beauty and goodness everywhere, is one merciful or charitable; since he is in a measure helping to bring freedom to others, including that brother about whom erring sense is presenting distorted evidence.

Thinking truly of all, instead of thinking evil; seeking the good of others, and readily knowing the falsity of faults, since in the light of God's allness and goodness there is nothing real but good; looking away from every seeming blemish or imperfection, of whatever nature, to the real and true creation; expressing kindness, patience, mercifulness, tolerance, toward all, one expresses that "sweet charity" referred to by Mary Baker Eddy in a prayer included in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 34): "Give us, dear God, again on earth the lost chord of Christ; solace us with the song of angels rejoicing with them that rejoice; that sweet charity which seeketh not her own but another's good, yea, which *knoweth no evil.*"

When the truth in consonance with "sweet charity" is voiced, one's speech does not ring as "sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal," but resounds with beauty and harmony, as a sweet melody, comforting, uplifting, delivering. When "sweet charity" is the inspiration of prophecy and the basis of knowledge; when it accompanies faith and is the incentive for deeds of self-sacrifice, it "profiteth" much, because divine law is being fulfilled. Prophecies may fail, tongues may cease, knowledge may vanish away, but "charity never faileth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . . $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
Washington: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 270 Madison Ave., New York City
Central: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Pacific: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
Southern California: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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New England: 107 Falmouth Street Boston, Mass.
Eastern: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
Central: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Western: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
European: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U S A
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
Le Héraut de Christian Science
Die Herold der Christian Science
The Herald of Christian Science (Dutch Edition)
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MARKET SLOW AND TREND OF PRICES EASY

Stocks Are Allowed to Sag and Tone Is Heavy at the Close

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Stocks crept slowly downward during most of today's dull market.

An early afternoon rally, in which a few oils were conspicuous, failed to stimulate much enthusiasm, and prices tapered off in the late trading, giving the list a heavy tone at the close.

U. S. Steel, Stone & Webster, American Can, Consolidated Gas, Union Carbide and General Electric lost about a point. Case dropped 4 and U. S. Industrial Alcohol 5.

Auburn Auto sold up 7 points to 221¼, a new high for the year. Sales approximated 2,200,000 shares.

The break in wheat on announcement that the farm board would not support the market for the new wheat crop was naturally a depressing influence on financial markets, but it lacked sufficient element of surprise to prompt any hasty selling of securities.

Worst Is Known

The most bullish influence in Wall Street at the moment seems to be the widespread feeling that the worst is known. The reduction in New York Central's dividend rate a fortnight ago has been one of the few recent surprises, although the speculative community was fully informed as to the low level of that and other carriers' earnings.

Several important dividend meetings are scheduled for this week. Postponement of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol meeting until April 2 removes one, but on Wednesday dividend meetings are scheduled for Baltimore & Ohio. Westinghouse Electric and Northern Pacific. On Thursday directors of Anaconda, National Cash Register, Lackawanna and Liquid Carbonic, are expected to decide what should be done about disbursements to stockholders. So many bearish rumors have been heard about these meetings that surprises, if any, seem more likely to be pleasant than otherwise.

Wall Street scarcely could be expected to turn decidedly bearish over the farm board's decision to abandon its open market operations in wheat, in view of the caustic comment that has come from this quarter ever since the farm board started buying. Despite the improvement in textiles, cotton was nevertheless, at least momentarily, depressed in sympathy with wheat.

Wall Street is intensely interested in the news that Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, has sailed for New York, while Federal Reserve quarters say the trip "has no special significance," Wall Street expects he has better reasons for making a voyage than merely to pay a social call. Some observers wonder what, if any, relation his visit may have to the agitation for international action to stabilize sliver.

Bonds Lower

With the exception of issues of the United States Government, which advanced, the bond market was generally lower today. Trading was dull.

Railroad and stock-privilege issues were the most active. Of the former Chicago & Northwestern 4⅜s opened lower and continued to recede. At one time this issue was more than 1 point lower, which was one of the outstanding declines of the whole list. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s of 1978, and Southern Railway 4s of 1956 were active and lower. The downward movement was not universal, however. Northern Pacific 4s and Pennsylvania series D 4½s were higher on a large turnover.

Bonds with conversion or stock-purchase options reflected the heaviness in stocks. Many of this group were lower too. Missouri Pacific 5½s Loew's 6s with warrants and American Telephone 4½s of 1939 scored some of the larger declines. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s continued to gain. Texas Corporation 5s, one of the most active issues, was firm.

Sales of a long list of foreign obligations were recorded, but many of the individual issues experienced only a small turnover. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 made a good gain in steady trading. German 5½s were active and steady.

Steadiness marked the more active industrial bonds, but weakness appeared in some of the less popular issues such as Shell Union Oil 5s. International Match 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were active and unchanged.

DIVIDENDS

Associated Gas & Electric System declared regular dividends on the class A and $4 cumulative preference stocks, payable on May 1 to stock of record on March 31.

A dividend of 45 cents a share, payable on April 1, 1931, to stockholders of record March 14, 1931, was declared by directors of Marine Bancorporation at their meeting held March 14, 1931.

Farr Alpaca Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1 a share, compared with $2 a share three months ago, payable March 31 to stock of record March 21, reducing the annual rate from an $8 to a $4 basis.

Farr Alpaca Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1 a share, compared with $2 three months ago, payable March 31 to stock of record March 21, reducing the annual rate from an $8 to a $4 basis.

Southern California Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable March 15 to stock of record April 20.

Lit Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Dome Mines, Ltd. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 20 to stock of record March 31.

Laclede Steel Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50c, payable March 31 to stock of record March 23.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, March 23—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, May delivery	$.90¼	$.90½	$1.28¼
Corn, high mixed	.78⅜	.79⅜	1.00⅝
Oats, No. 3 white	.41⅞	.43	.56
Flour	4.65	4.65	6.30
Beef, family	17.75	17.75	29.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	30.50
Lard	.0975	.0975	.1075
Cotton, mid-up.	.1085	.1090	.1595
Zinc	.0400	.0450	.0490
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt.	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.10	.10	.18
Tin	.3700	.3685	.3680
Rubber	.07871/2	.0775	.1550
Sugar	.0435	.0440	.0500
Lead	.0450	.0450	.0550
Print cloth	.0450	.04621/2	.0525

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 23	Last Mar. 21
14¼	9	..	Abitibi	400	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11¾
32	20	.60	Abitibi pf	400	44	43½	44	44½
25½	18½	1.60	Adams Ex	1500	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
31⅝	32½	2	Adams Mill	1800	33¼	31	31	31⅝
5½	2½	..	Adv-Rumely	300	10½	10	10	10½
..	..	..	Ahumada	400	..	..	..	⅝
100¾	92½	.21	Air Reduc	6800	100	97½	97⅝	99
10⅜	6½	.60	Airway El	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
9⅞	..	..	Alaska Jun	2900	9¼	9⅛	9	9¼
12⅜	7⅜	..	Allegheny	2400	9	9	9¼	10
59	39¾	5½	Allegh pf xl	400	45	45	45	..
182¾	147¼	6t	Allied Chem	8900	157	155½	155¾	157
124½	122	7	Allied Ch pf	600	123	123	123	123½
42¾	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	7300	35½	36	36¾	37¾
18⅞	15	3	Al Port Cem	100	14½	16½	16½	..
2¼	1	..	Almal Lea	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
23	17½	.3	Amerada	3500	22	20½	21¾	21¾
3½	3	..	Am Ag Ch Conn	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
12⅜	8½	..	Am Br Bov	100	10	10	10	10
63	45¼	.7	Am Br Sv pf	20	55	54	55	..
129¾	106¼	4t	Am Can	16300	126¾	124¼	125¾	126½
150¼	145	7	Am Can pm	100	150	150	150	..
38¾	27	3	Am Car & F	1400	34	33¾	34	34
48⅝	38¼	2t	Am Chicle	600	48¼	48	48	48
21¼	14¼	1.40	Am Colortype	600	19¾	19¼	19⅞	19¾
14½	9	1.60t	Am Com Alc	900	10¾	10¼	10½	10½
33⅛	10	..	Am European	100	12	12	12	12⅛
51¾	26¾	..	Am & FPw	31000	47	45¾	46¼	46⅝
90	74	6	Am & FP 6	400	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
79½	67½	3t	Am & FP 2pf	400	74¼	73½	73½	75
10⅝	7	..	Am Hawaii	200	7	7	7	..
5¼	1⅝	..	Am Hide	100	5	5	5	..
31⅝	23¾	3t	Am Ice	200	29	28¼	29	28⅞
26	18½	2t	Am Int Corp	2300	20¼	20¼	20½	20⅝
1½	⅜	..	Am La Fr	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30¾	20¾	2	Am Can & F	1400	28	28	28	28
84¾	72¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	83	83	83	83½
23¾	16⅜	3	Am Metals	400	21½	21	21	21½
5¾	4⅛	..	AmMack Met	100	5	5	5	5
39⅞	20	7	Am Nat G pf	170	21¾	20⅝	20¾	20⅝
64⅞	45	1t	Am Pw&Lt	9900	57¾	57	57¾	58¼
101½	94⅞	6	Am P Lt	100	101½	101½	101½	101½
84¾	80	5	Am P&L pf	300	83¼	83	83	..
21½	15½	1	Am Radiat	1300	21	21¼	20¾	20⅝
12¾	7	..	Am Repub	1500	11⅛	10¼	11⅛	11
37⅝	26½	..	Am Roll Mill	1400	32⅝	31⅜	31¾	32⅝
66	57	5	Am Saf Raz	100	58½	58½	58½	58½
9	6½	..	Am Seating	100	8	8	8	..
102¾	93½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	100	102½	102½	102½	102½
58½	40½	4	Am Smelt	4400	53	51⅜	51⅝	53⅛
138	129	7	Am Smelt pf	100	137¾	137¼	137¾	..
4½	2½	..	Am Solvents	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
31¼	25	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	29	28½	28½	29
11½	6⅜	..	Am Soiv pf	200	8½	8½	8½	..
48¼	37	2t	Am Stores	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
58¾	52⅜	5	Am Sugar	600	57⅝	58½	57	57¾
108½	98	7	Am Sugar pf	300	108	108	108	..
201¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	18600	194½	193¼	194½	194½
110½	105	7	Am Type pf	40	109	108	109	107
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	2300	73½	7⅛	71⅜	73¼
107	101¼	6	Am Wat W 6	100	71	71	71	107
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	700	10	10⅜	10⅜	10½
39	21	..	Am Wool pf	2900	39½	38	38	38⅝
4¾	2½	..	Am Zinc	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
26¼	22	1	Anac Wire	400	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½
43¼	29¾	2½	Anaconda	18900	38	36⅞	37¾	38¼
36	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
19½	13¾	3	Andes Cop	400	16⅝	16¼	16¼	..
72	58½	7	Armour D pf	200	58¼	57⅞	57⅞	58⅜
..	4½	..	Arm Ill A	6800	3	2⅝	2¾	3
..	2⅞	..	Arm Ill B	2100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
47	25	7	Arm Ill pf	400	28¼	25¼	25¾	26⅜
28⅞	19⅞	4	Asso Apparl	400	21¾	21½	21½	21¼
29⅝	22	2½	Asso Dry G	900	28¾	28½	28⅝	28⅝
97	85	..	Asso DG 1pf	100	97	97	97	..
203⅜	178½	10	Atchison	1900	188¾	187½	188½	188
107½	102½	5	Atchison pf	600	107⅝	106⅞	106⅞	..
120	103¾	7	Atl Coast L	400	105	103½	103½	106¼
23⅜	18	1t	Atl Refin	1400	20¼	19½	20¼	19½
54	46½	3t	Atlas Pwd	10	47¾	47¾	47¾	..
219½	101½	4t	Auburn Auto	24600	221¾	208	219	214½
2⅜	1	..	Auto Sales	200	1½	..	1½	..
6½	3	..	Aviation	400	5½	5	5½	5

—B—

27⅞	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	5900	26¾	26¼	26¼	27
104	88½	7	Baldwin pf	110	100¼	100¼	100¼	103½
87⅛	68⅝	7	Balt & O	160	74½	73½	74½	73⅝
10	7	2	Barker Bros	30	7¼	7	7½	..
2	2	..	Barnet	100	2	2	2	..
14½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	1400	12⅜	11⅞	12	12¼
81	65	4	Beatrice	300	78½	77	78½	77¾
25½	16⅞	1	Bendix	6800	24	23¼	23½	23¾
46	32¼	2	Best & Co	500	45½	44¼	45	44½
70⅜	45⅜	6	Beth Steel	7300	64¼	62¾	63¾	63⅝
123⅞	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	300	123½	123½	123½	123¼
37½	20⅜	1½	Bohn Alum	200	38¼	34¾	36	35
64⅝	60	4t	Bon Ami A	200	64⅜	63¼	64⅜	63½
76½	67½	3t	Borden	500	75¼	74¾	75¼	75¾
30¾	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	4200	29¼	28¼	28⅝	29½
66	59	..	Boston & Me	100	60	60	60	..
3⅜	1½	..	Bot M A pf	50	2	2	2	..
22⅜	16½	1½	Briggs	8300	21⅞	21½	21½	22
24½	16½	2	Briggs & Str	200	24½	23¾	24½	23
5¼	2	..	Brockway	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
26	14	..	Brockway pf	70	14	14	14	14
9¾	5⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	600	65¾	65	65½	67
129⅜	103	5	Bkyn Un G	1400	126¾	125	125	126⅝
15	10½	3	Bruns Balke	400	11½	11	11	..
9¼	5½	..	Bruns Term	100	7½	7½	7½	..
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	800	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17½
34⅞	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	32⅞
13	9	1	Budd Wheel	1400	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	11⅜
23	11¾	..	Bullard	400	17½	17	17	17⅝
82	72	7	Burns Br pf	10	41	41	41	35
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	700	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28¼
31	23¼	2½	Bush Term	900	27⅛	27	27	27¼
104	100½	7	Bush T deb	20	103¾	102	103¾	102¼
113	109	7	Bush Blg pf	10	113	113	113	..
20⅝	12¾	..	Butterick	500	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
69¾	37⅝	..	Byers	3700	58	56¾	56¾	57
106⅞	99⅞	7	Byers pf	10	98	97¼	98	100

—C—

15⅞	11¾	1	Campbell	700	16	15¼	16	15½
43⅜	36¾	..	Calu & Ariz	200	41	40½	41	40½
11⅜	8	..	Calu & Hecla	100	9½	9½	9½	..
40¼	29⅜	..	Canada Dry	900	37¾	37	37¾	37⅞
45¾	38½	2½	Can Pac	1200	42¾	43	42¾	42½
23⅝	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅛
131½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	11000	116½	112¾	113	115½
116	111	7	Case Th pf	150	1156	115¾	116	116
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	4900	45¾	44	45½	45¾
13¾	4½	..	Celotex ct	4100	13¾	12½	13½	13¾
14⅜	5½	..	Celotex	200	14	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
37¾	22¼	..	Celotex pf	20	36	36	36	37¾
24⅞	19½	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	22¼	22	22	..
30½	22½	2	Cerro de P	300	26½	26½	26½	27
6⅜	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	2000	7¼	6¾	6⅞	6½
23¼	12	1.80	Checker Cab	700	14	13⅝	14	14
54½	40	3	Ches Corp	1600	45¼	44¼	45	45
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1900	42	40¾	41½	41¼
26⅜	19¼	50	Chi Gt W pf	400	24¼	24¼	24¼	25
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	600	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	7
16⅜	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	600	11⅝	11½	11½	11¼
116	103	4	Chi & NW pf	100	116	116	116	..
15½	9½	..	Chi Pneu	400	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
35	23¾	..	Chi Pneu pf	100	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	..
33⅜	25½	2.40	Childs	400	32	31⅞	31⅞	32¼
12½	10½	..	Chick Cot O	300	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
90	84	6	Chi RI 6%	400	89	88½	89	..
38	26	..	Chile Copper	40	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	..
25¾	15⅜	1	Chrysler	2000	24½	23½	23¾	24¼
37⅞	35¾	3.60t	City Ice	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
4⅜	2¾	..	City Stores	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
17⅜	9	..	Collins & A	300	14½	14½	14½	14¼
32¼	21⅜	..	Colo F&I	100	25½	25½	25½	26
45⅝	33¼	2	Colum Gas	8800	44⅜	43¼	43½	44
111⅝	73½	6	Col Carbon	2000	99	95⅞	95¾	99¼
16⅜	7⅜	..	Col Graph	36700	13¾	12¾	13¼	13
23¼	18¼	2	Com Cred	400	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
92	82	6	Com Inv cv pf	100	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	..
34	25	1.60t	Com Inv Tr	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	..
21½	15½	1	Com Sol	4100	20¼	19¾	20	20
12	8	.60	Commwlth So	9100	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅝
100⅜	91½	6	Commwlth So pf	200	99⅞	99⅜	99½	99⅝
34¼	32	2	Conde Nast	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	..
11⅜	6⅞	..	Congoleum	400	10¾	10	10⅜	10½
15	9¾	..	Con Film	400	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½
18⅞	15¼	2	Con Film pf	100	18	18	18	18
109⅝	82½	4	Con Gas	25500	107½	105½	106⅝	107⅛
104⅜	101½	5	Con Gas pf	500	103	102¾	103	103
16⅞	15¼	..	Con Laundries	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
1¾	¾	..	Con Textile	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
8½	5	..	Container A	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
3	1⅞	..	Container B	400	2⅜	2½	2¼	2⅜
30	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	800	24⅝	24	24¼	25
3⅜	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	200	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
59⅞	47	2½	Cont Can	1800	59¾	58½	59	59½
16⅞	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	200	48	48	48	48⅜
4½	3⅞	..	Cont Motors	1500	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
12	9¼	..	Cont Oil	1600	10	9¾	9¾	10
12	8⅜	..	Cont Shares	1600	9½	8¾	9	9¼
86⅝	16½	3t	Corn Prod	2500	85¾	83½	85¾	85⅝
152	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	20	151	151	151	..
18	8	..	Cotz	1800	14¼	14	14¼	14⅜
34½	27	2t	Cream of Wh	100	32½	32½	32½	33¾
16½	14⅞	..	Crex Carpet	200	16¾	16	16¾	..
8¾	4½	..	Crosley	100	7	7	7	..
63	48	5t	Crucible	1900	49¾	48	48¾	48⅝
106	96	7	Crucible pf	20	100	96	99	101¼
5⅞	4	..	Cuba Co	1500	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
5¼	4	..	Cub Am S	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	400	48½	48½	48½	48½
5⅞	2⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	1300	5½	5	5½	5½
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	500	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜

—D—

23	13½	..	Davison	100	20	20	20	..
22	20⅛	1.40	Deere pf	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
102	76½	6t	Del Lac&W	100	76½	76½	76½	78
45⅜	27½	..	Denv RG pf	400	34½	34½	34½	..
195	175	8	Det Edison	400	188	188	188	..
23	14⅞	..	Diamond M	1800	21⅜	20¾	21½	21
26	24⅜	..	Diamond M pf	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅝
11⅞	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	100	12	12	12	11¾
22⅜	14⅛	1.20	Dom Stores	400	22¾	22	22½	..
107	83¼	4t	Dupont	8200	104¾	103¼	103⅝	105⅛
122⅜	118¾	6	Dupont deb	200	122¾	122⅜	122⅝	..
103⅛	103	8	Duplan S pf	20	103	103	103	..

—E—

13¼	7½	..	Eastern RM	100	10½	10½	10½	..
185¾	143¾	5t	East Kodak	1300	170¼	167	170	168¾
21⅞	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	1600	21	20¾	21	21½
11⅛	3⅜	..	Elfingon	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛
60	35½	..	Elkhorn pf	500	65	65	65	..
74⅜	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	3400	71¾	70½	71	72½
110	108¼	7	El Auto L pf	10	109	109	109	..
3⅞	2½	..	Elec Boat	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
60¾	38¼	1	Elec P&L	4500	58¾	57⅜	57⅞	58⅜
108½	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107½	107½	107½	..
66	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	800	65¼	64⅜	65	65¼
35⅜	30½	2½	Equit Bldg	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
39¾	28	..	Erie	400	30	30	30	..
12¾	9	..	Eureka Vac	100	11	12	12	12
8⅜	4⅛	..	Evans Auto L	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

—F—

11¼	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	10	8½	8½	8½	9¼
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat 8vc	200	27	26½	26⅞	27¼
58½	46¼	2.40	Fidelity Ins	200	52	52	52	53¾
9	6⅝	.6 t	Fifth Ave B	100	8½	8½	8½	..
19¾	16	1	Firestone	10	19	18	18	17½
63	56½	6	Firestone pf	100	62¼	61½	62¼	..
55	41	2½	First Nat St	300	54	53	54	..
..	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	800	..	..	..	⅛
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	150	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
102	97	6	Florsheim S pf	100	102	102	102	..
19	9⅛	12	Follansbee B	100	16½	16½	16½	..
64½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	9100	61¾	59¼	60	62
32½	22¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	29¾	29½	29¾	30
38¾	25⅝	4	Fox A	12600	37	36	36¾	36½
43¼	28½	3	Freeport Tx	55100	43¼	41¾	41½	41
65	65	6t	Fuller 2pf	30	65	65	65	..

—G—

60	50½	5	Gamewell	110	55¼	53¼	53¼	..
2⅜	⅞	..	Gardner M	6800	2⅜	1⅜	2	1⅜
7¾	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	300	7½	7¼	7¼	..
73¼	57⅜	5	Gen Am Tk	400	70	69¼	69¼	70
45½	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	5100	42⅝	41	41½	40⅝
65	40¼	7	Gen Cable pf	80	54	53	53	53½
54⅜	41⅝	1.60	Gen Elec	18100	52⅝	51⅜	52¼	52⅞
12¼	11⅜	.60	Gen ElecSp	200	11½	11⅜	11½	12
55⅜	47¾	3	Gen Foods	3200	55⅞	54½	54⅝	55
78⅝	54	6	Gen G&Ecv pf	100	78¼	76½	78¼	78½
8¼	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	1700	5	7⅞	8	8
96	72	7	Gen G&E 7%	80	82	82	82	83
50	44	3	Gen Mills	1200	49½	48½	48¾	49¾
90	86	6	Gen Mills pf	300	90½	90½	90½	90½
63	38¾	5	Gen Motors	14000	47⅞	46¾	46⅝	47¼
116⅝	85¼	..	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	102¼	102⅛	102¼	102½
23	14⅝	8a	Gen Pub Sv	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21½
31	10	2½	Gen Pr Ink	170	30¼	29½	30¼	30
15⅜	8¾	..	Gen Theater	1600	13⅝	12¾	13⅜	13⅝
84½	68	5	Gen Ry Sig	100	79¼	78½	78½	78¾
9⅛	5¼	..	Gen Realty	400	7¾	7½	7½	7½
57⅜	40	4t	Gen Refrac	400	51	50⅜	50¾	51¼
34⅜	21½	..	Gillette	700	32	31½	31⅝	31¾
7⅞	4½	..	Gimbel Br	100	7	7	7	7⅛
16⅜	9¾	..	Glidden	100	13½	13¼	13½	13⅜
78	64¾	7	Glidden ppf	20	68½	68½	68½	..
6⅝	4½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼
43⅜	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	9100	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	41¾
20⅜	15¼	..	Goodrich	1700	19	18⅛	18½	18¾
51⅝	38⅜	8	Goodyear	1700	49½	47½	49½	49½
10⅛	4⅜	..	Gotham Hos	100

STEEL TRADE FACTORS ARE ENCOURAGING

Price Trend Apparently Up —Big Structural Demand —Pig Iron Call Rises

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, March 23—Attention of the business world has again been attracted to the steel industry since steel shares on the New York Stock Exchange were among the leaders in the rise of the last week.

Two bullish events took place in the steel industry on one day, Wednesday. First, it was announced by the Carnegie Steel Company that the price of bars, plates and shapes would become 1.70c a pound, Pittsburgh, after April 1, compared with the present quotation of 1.65c. In the second place, the United States Steel Corporation received the largest structural steel order in history, 125,000 tons, for the building of the Rockefeller "radio city" in New York.

The price announcement by the Carnegie Steel Company amounts to a $1 a ton advance in the theoretical price of steel, but an actual rise of $2 a ton over at least 90 per cent of the steel bought for first quarter shipment.

Think Price Trend Now Up

The action was taken by many as an indicator that the price situation has at last turned the corner. Carnegie had made a similar announcement in November when it marked up prices from 1.60 to 1.65c for first quarter, though it first gave regular customers the opportunity to purchase at 1.60c.

It is presumed that independent companies will follow the lead of Carnegie, though they probably will wait a few days to see how events shape up. The rise in prices has come as a surprise to many who did not look for an advance at this time.

The placing of the 125,000-ton order for structural steel rather dramatized the good situation and called attention to the public of what was already realized in steel circles. This is that structural steel business has been the only phase in the steel industry where sales so far this year have surpassed those for the corresponding period of last year. Structural steel sales in 1931 to date have aggregated 470,000 tons, compared with 400,000 tons for the like period of 1930.

Structural Demand Heavy

Another striking circumstance is that another order for nearly 125,000 tons of steel is about to be placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in connection with the electrification of its right of way. Bids are being opened today on at least 100,000 tons of steel for the construction of bridges, viaducts, new stations, transmission towers, etc., for this work. By the time that all of the steel is bought for the new electric locomotives it is probable that at least 150,000 tons of steel will have been consumed in this project.

Probably at no time in the history of the structural industry has there been more large tonnage structural steel undertakings pending in the East than now. In 1930 the largest consumer of steel was the building and engineering industry. It is probable that it will still be in the lead for the year of 1931.

The steel industry is now working at 58 per cent of capacity. For the last several weeks the pace has been increasing one or two points a week, and at this time shows no signs of lessening. Probably the spring peak will come later than usual this year.

Pig Iron Unevenly Higher

Stocks of raw steel materials this year are small and hence no slack will have to be taken up as demand for finished steel improves. One of the steel trade journals is conducting a guessing contest based on when the production line for 1931 will cross a similar line for 1930. The majority opinion of the contestants is that the crossing will be done in June when the pace must reach 65 per cent or more to effect it.

Pig iron prices have been somewhat irregular, but advances have outweighed the declines. There have been rises at Birmingham and in the Valley district near Pittsburgh, but iron has declined 50c a ton at Cleveland. The volume of purchasing is far from spectacular. However, shipments this month are ahead of those in February.

The melt of iron is gradually increasing among the foundries. Several inquiries of 1000 tons or more are said to be developing in the East. The largest open inquiry involves 1500 tons for the Buffalo plant of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation.

To Ship Steel by Canal

Navigation on the New York State barge canal will start on April 6, and the barge canal operators expect to transport more pig iron and steel than ever before. The chief gain will be in finished stetel, it is expected. About April 1 the price of Lake Superior iron ore for the coming season will be set and it is believed that it will be unchanged.

Pig iron is $2 a ton lower than a year ago and hence the iron makers will doubtless appeal for lower prices on ore. The price of ore is usually set when the Ford Motor Company buys a large tonnage. This company has already issued its annual inquiry for several hundred thousand tons to be shipped to the blast furnace at River Rouge, Mich.

The nonferrous metals have been extremely quiet and for the most part unchanged in price. Silver reached 31⅜c an ounce on Monday, the highest so far this year, but had dropped to 29⅜c by Friday. Tin rose slightly to 27½c a pound, the highest so far this year, and held there for several days despite the very poor consumer demand. At the week's close it was 27¼c.

Copper prices have been steady and unchanged at 10 to 10¼c in the home market and 10.55c c. i. f. European ports for export.

UNITED STATES FINISHING COMPANY

United States Finishing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $413,685 after depreciation, taxes and interest, but before loss of $42,705 on equipment discarded during the year, which was charged directly to surplus account. In 1929 net profit was $833,091.

ROLLS ROYCE, LTD.

LONDON, March 23—Rolls Royce, Ltd., net for the year ended December 31 totaled £147,176. The company declared common dividends for the year at rate of 12 per cent, with bonus at the rate of 3 per cent, the same rates for dividend and bonus as for the 14-month period ended Dec. 31, 1929.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	87½	87½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	81½	81½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	80½	80½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	43	43
Amer Foreign Power 5s	85¾	85
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101¾	101¾
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	83½	82½
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	93¼	93¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s	94¼	94¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	29	29
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99	99
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	103⅝	103
Amer T&T Sf 5s '46	133⅞	131¼
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	106⅝	106⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	107⅛	107⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅞	107⅞
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	109½	109½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	82	81½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	88⅜	87¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	70	69½
Atch T&SF 4½s	103⅜	103¼
Atlanta & Charl A L 4½s	116¼	116
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	99⅝	99⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	89	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	102⅛	102
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97¼	97½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	97¾	97½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	101	100⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	85½	85½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	92¾	92¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	110	109⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	90½	90½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	108½	108½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	104	104
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102¼	103¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	102	102
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	101½	101¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	88½	88½
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s '45	104¼	104¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	108½	108½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	88	88
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	103½	103
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅜	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	100½	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July	102	103
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106⅜	106⅜
Can North 4½s	106½	106⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	101⅜	101⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '60	119¾	119¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	99¾	99¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	105⅝	105⅞
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	96½	96½
Certain-teed 5½s 'rcts '48	113¾	113¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	43	43
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	102⅜	102⅜
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	45½	45½
Chicago M&StP 4½s	83¾	83¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	99⅛	99⅛
Chicago M St&Pac 5s '75	66⅛	66
Chicago & Nw 4½s '87	85	84½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	109¾	109¾
Chicago Railway 5s	109	109
Chicago R&P gen 4s '88	73¼	73¼
Chicago R&P rfg 4s '34	93½	93½
Chicago Terminal 4s '53	99	99
Chicago TerHau & SE 1s 5s '60	88½	88
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91	90¾
Childs Co 5s	83	83
Chile Copper 5s '47	77⅛	77⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95	94¾
Clev CC&StL 4s CW&M '91	94¾	94¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	99	98
Colo & So rfg 4½s 1st	103	103
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101⅜	101¾
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	100	99½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97	97
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	98½	98½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	106⅜	106⅜
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	30½	30½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	106½	106½
Container Corp 6s '46	47	46½
Corn Products 5s '34	101½	67
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	103	103
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	89	89
Cuban Can Sug Prod deb	66½	65½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	71½	71¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	41¾	41¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	66½	66¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	77½	77½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	103	103
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	97½	97½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103	102⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	106½	106¼
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	90½	90½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100½	100½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	104½	104
Erie RR gen 4s '96	35	35
Erie RR 5s '67	89	89
Erie RR gen 7½s	77½	77½
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	77½	77½
Erie & Jersey 6s	110	110
Fla Cen Penn 5s	111	111
Fla East oCast 4½s '59	92	92
Fla East Coast 5s '74	79½	79½
Gen Mot Acc 5s '77	21	21
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103¾	103
Gen Theater Equip 6s	94½	94
Goodrich 6s '45	89	89
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	88¾	88¾
Grand-Tk Ry Can 4s '36	92	91
Great Northern 4½s '56	107¾	107¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99½	99¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98⅝	98⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	98⅝	98⅝
Great Northern 5s '36 A	106¾	106¾
Gulf Mobile & Nor 5½s '50	111½	111½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	87½	87½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	57	57
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	78¼	78¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	101
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102¼
Ill Central 4½s '66	102⅜	102⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '46	94½	94½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	58	55
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	96½	96½
Inter Mater Corp 5s rcts '47	94	94
Inter Rap Tran 5s '66	73¾	72½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	73	73¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94½	94½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	99¾	99¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	56	56
Int Paper 6s '55	73	73
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	65½	64½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	82½	82½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	84	83¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '49	94¼	93
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	90¼	90
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	99	98½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	100	100
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	95½	95
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101⅞	101⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102¾	102¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	102	102
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	71½	70¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	101⅝	101⅛
Louis Arkansas 5s	108	107
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	73¾	72¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	106½	106½
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	99½	98½
Metro Edison 4½s	80	80
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	103	102¾
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	88	88
Min StP &SSM 5½s '78	79	79
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	96½	96½
Missouri Pac 5s '65	101	100¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	91½	91½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	66¾	65¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	94	94
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	93½	92¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	93½	93
Mohawk 4s	104¾	104½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	93¼	93¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	101¾	101¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	83½	82
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	84½	84½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	107¼	107½
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	51½	51½
N O Pub Ser 5s 'S5 B	102	101¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	15¾	15¾
N O T & M 5s '55	93	92¾
N YC&HR con 4s '98	84½	84½
N YC&HR deb 4s '34	95¾	95½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	95¼	95¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	100¾	100¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	107¼	107
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	89⅝	88¾
N Y & N Jersey 5s '32	94	94
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	117	117
NY Tel deb 6s '49	101½	101½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108¾	108¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	112	112
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	106¾	106¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	87	86½
Nor Am Co 5s	51	51
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	103½	103½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	99¾	99¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	94⅝	94½
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	113	113
Ont Pow Nlag Falls 5s '43	105¾	105¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	39	39
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Paramount Public 5½s	98¼	98
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	107½	107½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	86½	86½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	56	56
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	78	78
Penn Railroad 4½s wi	70	70
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	97½	97½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	97	96¾
Penn Railroad 6s '64	102¾	102¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	105¼	105
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	104¾	104¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	79	78¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	94⅜	94⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	79¼	78¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101½	101½
Port Gen Elec 4½s	91½	91½
Pub Ser E&G 4½s 1970	104	104
Purity Baking 5s '49	89	89
Read rfg 4½s A '97	97½	97
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	102¼	102¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&D div '33	93	93
St Louis Peoria 5s	100½	100½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	106	106
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	82	82
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	73¾	73½
Seabd AL gold 4s '50 stp	94½	94½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	33	33
Shell Pet 5s '53	13	13
Shell Union 5s '47	88½	88½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	78	77¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	79¼	78½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	18	18
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	85	85
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95	95
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98½	98½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102¼	102¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	100½	100
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78½	78¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	97½	97½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	97¾	97¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99½	99
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	101	101
Southern Ry con 5s '94	86¾	86½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	100½	100½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	114¾	114¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	95½	95½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	104	103⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	100	100
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99½	99
Tex & Pac 5s B '79	98⅜	98¼
Tex & Pac 5s D '79	98⅜	98⅛
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	100½	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99⅝	99⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	84¼	84¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	73	73
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	58⅜	58⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	88⅝	88⅝
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103	103⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	109⅝	109⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	78½	78
Virginia Ry 5s '62	83¼	83
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	107	106¾
Walworth 6s ex-w	97⅜	97⅜
Walworth 6s '45	90	90
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	75⅝	75⅝
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	98½	98½
Western Maryland 4s '52	105½	105½
Western Union col 5s '38	82	82
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '26	103⅜	103⅜
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	101	101
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	89⅝	89⅝
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	90	90
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	64¾	64½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Mar23	Last Mar21
3½s '47	101.26	101.23	101.23	—
1st 4¼s '47	103.26	103.26	103.26	—
3d 4¼s '28	101.24	101.24	102.24	—
4th 4¼s '38	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25
U S 3¾s '43 June	101.19	101.19	101.10	—
U S 3¾s '47	102.00	102.00	102.00	101.31
U S 3¾s '56	105.26	105.23	105.23	—
U S 4s '54	107.25	107.26	107.26	107.26
U S 4¼s '52	112	111.26	112	—

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last Mar23	Last Mar21
Abitibi P&P 5s '53				
Adriatic Elec 7s 52	77⅛		77	
Antioquia 7s A '45	99½		99½	
Antioquia 7s B '46	68		68	
Antwerp 5s '58	67¾		67¾	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	100¼		100¼	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	97		98	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96¾		96¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96½		96½	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96¾		96¾	
Argentine Gov 6s 'S A	96¾		96¾	
Australia 5s '55	72¾		72¼	
Australia 5s '57	72¾		72¼	
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '37	73		72	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	97½		96¼	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	106⅜		106⅜	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96		96	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104		104	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110¼		110½	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	114¼		114¼	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	82¾		82¾	
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	90		90	
Berlin Elec 6½s 51	87		87	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	84½		84½	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	80½		80½	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾		103¾	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	67¼		65½	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	66½		66½	
Brazil 7s	89½		89	
Bremen 7s '35	68		68	
Brisbane 6s '50	99¾		99¾	
Brisbane 5s '57	80		80	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	67		67	
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	76⅝		76⅝	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	83		83	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	82½		82½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	82½		82½	
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	102½		102½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	100		100	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	85		85	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	83		83	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	85½		85½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	85½		85½	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	98⅜		98⅜	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	98⅞		98⅞	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	70		70	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	75½		74⅞	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	75		75	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100¾		100¾	
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99		99	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	78½		78½	
Cuba (Rep) 5s '44	95		95	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	96		96	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	76¾		76¾	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110		109¾	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96¼		96½	
Deutsche Bk 6½s ctfs '32	100		100	
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101¾		101¾	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	95		95	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98		98	
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108¾		108¾	
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼		118¼	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½		125½	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94½		94½	
German 7s '49	94½		94½	
Germn Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	81¾		81¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	81¾		81¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7½s '58 rcts	92		92	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	82		81¾	
Germn Gen Elec 6½s '40	90¾		90¾	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	97		97	
Greek 6s '68	83¼		83½	
Greek 7s '64	88¾		88¼	
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	101¼		100½	
Hamburg 6s '46	96		96	
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	91		91	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96¼		96¼	
Italy (King) 7s '51	95		95	
Jap (Con Fwr) 6½s '50	99¾		99¾	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	94½		94½	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	100½		100½	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	96½		96½	
Krehger & Toll 5s '59	105¾		108¾	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	94½		93¾	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	105¾		104¾	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½		90¾	
New South Wales 5s '58	105½		105½	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	65		64¾	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	106¾		106¾	
Norway (King) 5s '63	85		85	
Norway (King) 5s '43	101		101	
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¼		105¼	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	105¾		105¾	
Oriental Dev 5½s '42	99		99	
Oslo (City) 5½s '65	100¾		100⅝	
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101¼		101¼	
Oslo G&E 5s '63	102¾		102¾	
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	98½		98½	
Paris-Lyons-Med m ctf 7s '58	106¾		106¾	
Penambuco (State) 7s '47	64		64	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	30¾		30¾	
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	31		31	
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	31		31	
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	83		82	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	72½		71¾	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	82¼		82¼	
Porto Ale (City) 6s '61	89½		89	
Prussia 6½s'48 '51	77¾		77¾	
Prussia 6s '52	87¾		87¾	
Rhine Main 7s '50	82		82	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	97		97	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	88½		88½	
Rhine Westphalia 7s '55 ww	87½		87½	
Rhinelbe 7s '46	86		86	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	93½		93¾	
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	63½		63½	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	53		53	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	65		65	
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	62¼		62	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87		87	
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	91		90¾	
Royal Dutch 5s '45 ww	105		105	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '68	92½		91¾	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	51¾		51¾	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	77		77	
Saxon State 7s '45	93		93	
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	98		96½	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	107¾		107¾	
Shinyetsu El Pow 6½s '52	83		82¼	
Siemens 6½s '51	93¼		93	
Silesia Bk 6s '47	100¾		100⅜	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	77¼		77¼	
Solssona (City) 6s' 36	68¼		68¼	
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	105⅞		105⅞	
Swiss Government 5½s '46	94¾		94¾	
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	106		106	
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	100		100	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	82		81¾	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	94½		94½	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	106¼		106	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	81½		81½	
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	82		82	
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	81½		81½	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	102⅜		102⅜	
Venis 7s	83¾		86¾	
Warsad 7s '58	99¼		99¼	
Westphalia El 6s '53	68¼		68¼	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	79		78¾	
	100		100	

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Mar21	Last Mar20
300 Allied Motor	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
150 Am Radio & T.	1	1	1	
10 Assoc T&T				
150 As Tel Util	69½	69½	69½	
150 Ceco Mfg	25	24½	25	25
850 Cent Pub S A	19½	19¾	19½	6
650 Chicago Inves	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
75 Com Edison	249	247	249	248¾
500 Cont Chgo	9	9	9	9½
11700 Cord Corp	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10½
850 El House Ut	27	26¼	26¾	26¾
400 Gleaner C Har	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
700 Grt Lakes Adv	4	3¾	4	4¼
50 Hormell & Co	26	26	26	26
3500 Insull Ut Inv	45¾	45¼	45½	45⅝
50 Kalamazoo Stove	36½	36½	36½	36¼
50 Kellogg Switch	6	6	6	6
50 Keystone Steel	12	12	12	13
200 Libby, McNeil	13½	12¾	12	12
3800 Mid Utilities	24¾	24¼	24¼	24⅜
150 Mid Ut pf	100	100	100	
450 Mo-Kan Pipe	9½	9¼	9½	9¾
100 Nat Rd Pwr A	27½	27½	27½	
200 Nat Sec Inv	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
280 N A Lt & Pwr	68¼	67¾	68	68¼
3000 Polymet Mfg	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
800 Seab Ut Shares	5	5	5	5
50 St Dredge cv pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
100 Swift & Co	29½	29½	29½	29½
250 Swift Int'l	38¾	38½	38½	38¾
100 Unit C Am pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
10800 U S Radio	34	32¾	33¼	33¼
50 Utah Radio	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
450 Util & Ind	8¾	8¾	8¾	
100 Ut & Ind pf	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¾
400 Vortex Mfg	21¾	21¼	21¾	21½
150 Yates-Am M pf	5½	5	5	5½
Total sales 110,000 shares.				

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET FINANCING

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—New financing in the form of a $35,000,000 issue of first 5 per cent bonds will be undertaken this week for Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company by a group headed by the Bankers Company. This will represent the first public financing for the company since 1927, and upon its completion the company will have outstanding $95,500,000 first mortgage bonds, $15,000,000 of preferred stock and 1,200,000 shares of common stock.

Industrial Advances Better Than Seasonal

THE advance in industrial activity, which up to a short time ago was considered as well within seasonal limits, now appears to be better than seasonal.

The steel industry, with operations running at 57 per cent of capacity as compared with 41 per cent at the beginning of the year, has more than equaled the rate of gain usual for this time of year.

Building contracts awarded during the first two weeks of March were much heavier than in the corresponding period of the

General Classified

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

RE MARY ROSE representative; interesting position showing dresses; can earn $35 upward weekly; commission basis; no experience; short hours. RODASI CO., 99 Rodasi Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 9 N. Franklin, Dept. 1, Chicago, needs representatives all localities to sell exclusive silk lingerie direct to user by personal or phone appointment; commission basis; full or part time; experience unnecessary; good opportunity to build permanent, profitable business; please write.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

The Canterbury Society

—Prepares, revises or edits for publication all kinds of manuscripts—biographies, family histories, genealogies, stories, poems, business writeups, travel journals. A staff of nationally known authors. Prompt service. Reasonable terms.

607 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
KEN more 5850

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT ATTORNEY
J. M. Manghum
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN or women, Christian Scientists preferred, sell pottery base lamp, antique parchment shade with illustration of the original edifice of The Mother Church; commission; full or part time. S-6, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., Established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
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270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
69A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
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1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Six light rooms, all improvements, fully detached two-family house; lower floor open porch, screened in summer; fireplace, shower; residential section; garage available; near schools and B. M. T. station. 762 Westminster Rd. Mansfield 6-5294.

N. Y. C., 324 West 101st St.—Beautiful large living room, bedroom, kitchen, tiled bath (unfurnished), parquet; private house.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y.—First floor, 4 rooms and bath. 8741 111th St., adjoining Christian Science church. Apply Church Office.

Boston Art Notes

Stuyvesant Van Veen

A young artist, first brought to our attention by the Goodman-Walker Gallery on Copley Square, comes for a second showing at the same gallery. This time we have the privilege of seeing the work of Stuyvesant Van Veen in several mediums.

Water colors abound. They are made painstakingly with a tidy brush and neat pen. Mr. Van Veen does not err in the direction ofthe carefree—the stumblingblock of many a young aquarellist who is quickly satisfied with vague, sweeping results. He is preoccupied with shapes and measures, with the orderly disposition of details over the surface. In a trip down the Mississippi River he selected a number of subjects because they offered difficult and absorbing problems—the water, the hilly background, the queer craft afloat, the old wharves and shingle houses. Mr. Van Veen worked cautiously to give each detail its due, establishing from these units the larger pattern. In most instances, he achieves creditable results, a well-knit design, a smooth color distribution. Sometimes he may have even the fault of this quality—a want of ease, a certain constraint. Yet it is far better for the artist to begin ta this end of overdiscipline.

Pen drawings of figures are made with stress upon the molded form, with accent and firmness—perhaps in some instances overemphatic.

There are too few oils to judge Mr. Van Veen's progress. What there are seem interesting. Certainly he takes hold of this medium with the same seriousness as the other. Add flexibility, suppleness, a more definite color conviction and this young artist will go far.

Lamson and Hubbard's Gallery

A lively pair show their works at the gallery of Lamson and Hubbard's on Boylston Street. Thomas Thorne and Ray W. Schofield are names new to us.

Ray Schofield practices the art of caricature with insight and power. Graphically does he depict the foibles of certain members of society as they appear in their accustomed group. He has a sure sense of just what the line will accomplish and does not waver or approximate. The café, the circus, the theater, episodes which lend themselves to marked drollery, hold most interest for him. Form is solid, the sense of movement is convincing.

In a few painted sketches Mr. Schofield is deliberately fantastic in the suave, carefree manner one has observed in some Parisians.

Thomas Thorne, in what seems a casual manner, makes some pleasing landscapes in which pattern holds place above the rendition of details. He captures the telling moods of the seacoast and depicts the persons occupied in that surrounding. D. A.

KEDROFF QUARTET TO GIVE CONCERT

Russian selections of sacred music, folk songs, and songs of the Slavs will be featured in the annual concert of the Kedroff Quartet at Harvard, given this evening in John Knowles Paine Concert Hall..

Given annually through the courtesy and generosity of Charles R. Crane, donor of the Lowell House bells and former Ambasador to Russia, this concert is open free to members of the university and their friends. I. K. Denissoff, first tenor; T. F. Fasakoff, second tenor; N. N. Kedroff, baritone, and C. N. Kedroff, basso, are the members of the quartet.

Local Classified

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE attendant and companion wanted for elderly lady; live in. Write Box C-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York.

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HIGH-GRADE salesmen for non-competitive electrical appliances, New York City, New Jersey, Connecticut; attractive commission. Write Box C-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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CARPENTER and stair builder, 18 years' experience, desires position; go anywhere. GEORGE C. ERBE, 1442 Nedro Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAN, 37, wishes position in office, store, home or restaurant as clerk, typist, attendant. Write Box C-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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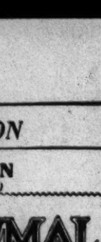

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: RICHARD ARKWRIGHT.

Where: England.

When: 1732-1792.

Why famous: An English inventor of cotton-spinning machinery. He was born in Lancashire of humble parentage, he being the youngest of 13 children. Soon the boy was apprenticed to a barber and for some years was established in that business, but all the while he was studying cotton machinery and had resolved to attempt the construction of a spinning frame.

Already James Hargreaves, a carpenter of Blackburn in Lancashire, had invented a spinning jenney capable of spinning 20 or 30 threads with the amount of labor which had formerly been required to spin a single thread. But the thread, thus spun, could only be used as weft for it lacked the firmness needed in the longitudinal threads or warp. The spinning frame which Arkwright invented with the aid of John Kay, a watchmaker, who had more mechanical skill than he, remedied the great lack inherent in Hargreave's invention. With Arkwright's spinning frame any number of threads could be spun, threads of any degree of fineness.

Two years later, in 1769, Arkwright took out a patent for his invention and erected his first mill at Nottingham; that first spinning mill was worked by horses. As yet, however, Arkwright had no capital for the conducting of his experiments. Finally two partners were found, and Arkwright was thus enabled to open a second factory which was on a much larger scale, and where the machinery was worked by water power. The experiments proceeding, Arkwright in 1775 took out another patent for the protection of several new inventions touching the processes of carding, roving and spinning. Those patents were threatened with infringements, the inventor being put to much trouble to defend them through lengthy periods of litigation. His yarn spinning frame had, of course, helped to bring about that industrial revolution of the eighteenth century, which substituted machinery for hand labor, and Arkwright had to endure much opposition from the ignorant working class.

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 18

Winner:

HARMON A. CURTIS, West Newton, Mass.

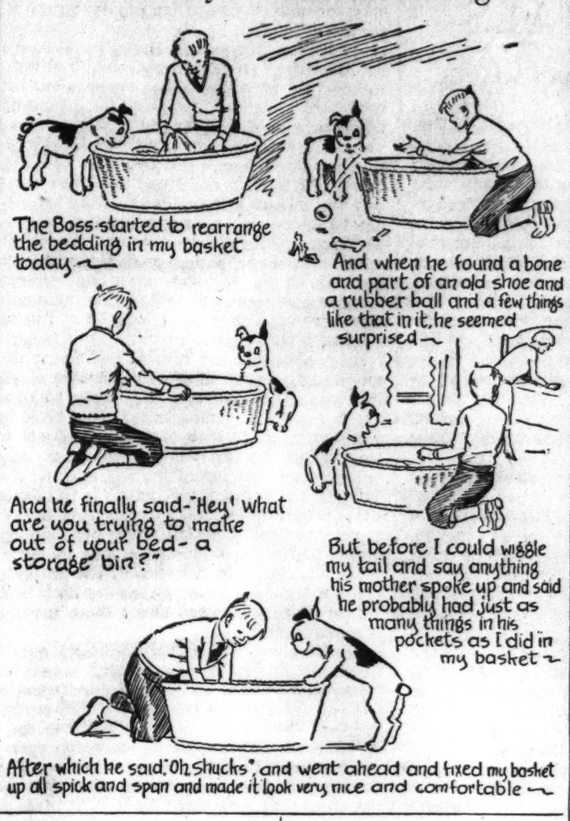
Hole Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1. Facile	4	Apt	3
2. Plunge	3	Dip	3
3. Cabal	4	Plot	3
4. Badger	3	Vex	3
5. Gain	3	Win	3
6. Mention	5	Say	3
7. Abaft	3	Aft	3
8. Harrow	4	Vex	3
9. Eagerness	4	Zeal	4
10. Labyrinth	4	Maze	4
11. Intimation	3	Cue-Q	1
12. Neglect	4	Omit	4
13. Obloquy	5	Gibe	4
14. Gnarl	4	Cue-Q	1
15. Peaceful	4	Calm	4
16. Judge	3	Try	3
17. Quandary	5	Maze	4
18. Range	3	Ken	3
	68		57

"Dick Shunary" welcomes the West Newton expert into the select circle of "two timers." Perhaps a word might be necessary on his fourteenth hole: both "gnarl" and "cue" may be used as verbs in the sense of "to twist."

A number of lower scores were received, among them a 44 from Memphis, Tenn. (disqualified by "ill" and substitute "lack" on hole 12); a 49 from Bridgeport, Conn. (spoiled with "mix" on hole 10—"labyrinth," to be sure, may be used as a verb, but to convey a synonymous sense, "mix" requires "up"); a 52 from Detroit (disallowed because of "ear" on hole 10—it is not the ear, but the inner ear, which is sometimes called the "labyrinth"), and a 53 from Westfield, N. J., which, by the time some of the too-far-fetched short words were scratched, brought the score on the substitutes to 58.

As a sample of the exhaustive range of synonyms submitted, the words sent in on three holes, taken at random, are cited: For No. 8, "vex," "rip," "cut," "fag," "cry," "stir," "tear," "till,"; for No. 10, "web," "sea-C," "pit," "mix," "ear," "net," "maze"; for hole 14, "nub," "jag," "wen," "tie," "mar," "cut," "cue-Q," "knot," "wind," "turn," "gnaw," "raze." One family writes: "We are beginning to think in monosyllables!" Send in your scores; the more the merrier!

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


The Boss started to rearrange the bedding in my basket today
And when he found a bone and part of an old shoe and a rubber ball and a few things like that in it, he seemed surprised
And he finally said "Hey! what are you trying to make out of your bed- a storage bin?"
But before I could wiggle my tail and say anything his mother spoke up and said he probably had just as many things in his pockets as I did in my basket
After which he said "Oh Shucks" and went ahead and fixed my basket up all spick and span and made it look very nice and comfortable

A Quotation for Today

NO MAN nor any body of men is good enough or wise enough to dispense with the tonic of criticism.—HUXLEY.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Tram Courtesy

HELPFULNESS and generosity are expressed in countless different ways in the business world, even though it might appear too occupied with affairs to recognize such qualities.

One who was going to business one morning left her attaché case on the tram and did not miss it until the tram was moving on again. For a moment she did not know what to do, then she went to the policeman on point duty, who was at the moment very busy, this being a peak period. He was very alert and told her to go on the next tram and follow up the one she had just left, and perhaps she would be able to recover the case at the next stop.

This she did, and was surprised when the policeman followed her to the step of the tram and explained the circumstance to the conductor, thus helping her further. The first tram was overtaken and the conductor restored the case to her. (Another passenger who had seen the whole incident alighted at this spot and told her that had the second tram not been able to catch the first one, he planned to take the case and wait for her.)

A very short time elapsed between the leaving of the case and the recovery of same, and through the kindness and willingness of each one to help, the lady was enabled to catch her connecting tram and to reach business at the usual time.

Such courtesies, although seemingly small, count for much in the daily routine, and gave encouragement to all concerned to face the day with a greater sense of gratitude and joy.

Odds and Ends

Newfoundland Airway

Air mail service has been established in Newfoundland, plying between St. Johns and the northern part of the island.

Costs of War

According to late reports 10 widows of veterans of the War of 1812 are receiving pensions, as well as 167,674 Civil War widows.

Argentine Embassy

The new $1,000,000 United States embassy recently inaugurated at Buenos Aires is the first United States Government-owned building in Argentina.

Music From Prickly Pears

A phonograph needle has been invented which utilizes the thorn of the prickly pear grown in South Africa, and tests show that it will outlast 200 ordinary phonograph needles.

Stamping Out Profanity

Mrs. Margaret Heimann, a resident of Fresta, Sweden, has set aside the interest on $18,500 for distribution among the inhabitants of the community who are known never to use profanity.

CACTUS PROTECTED — IT IS A MISDEMEANOR IN ARIZONA TO DISTURB ANY NATIVE PLANT, AND THAT INCLUDES THE MANY VARIETIES OF CACTUS.

In Lighter Vein

Stuck

Then there is the man who thought he would play a joke on the Post Office Department by addressing a letter to "Mars" and sticking a two-cent stamp on it.

But it was returned to him, marked, "Insufficient Postage."—*Pathfinder.*

Humorist

Mistress (ringing up tradesman, to new maid): "What is their telephone number? Hurry up, it's at the top of the invoice."

Maid: "Established one-eight-seven-three, ma'am."

Poor Cook

Cook: "Why, you're the man I gave some food to yesterday."

Tramp: "Sorry. I didn't expect to find the same cook here today."

Unemployment Note

"Why doesn't your friend apply for that position?"

"He is afraid of not getting it—the disappointment would be too great."

Truthful

Book Canvasser (to little boy at gate of villa): "Is your mother at home?"

Little Boy (politely): "Yes, sir."

Canvasser (after knocking a dozen times): "I thought you said your mother was at home?"

Boy: "Yes, she is, sir, but I don't live here."—*Fulham Chronicle.*

A Word a Day

Antipodes

This word was discussed in this department, May 24, 1928, at which time the derivation through the Latin from the Greek ἀντι (anti), "opposite or against," and ποὺς (pous), "feet," was given, with the notation that the word designated those who lived on diametrically opposite sides of the earth, with the broader application to anything exactly opposite. The pronunciation was given with accent on the second syllable: an-tip'-o-des, *a* as in *am*, *i* as in *it*, *o* as in *obey*, *e* as in *key*, *s* as *z*.

Since then many letters have been received by the Feature Editor pointing out that Webster's New International Dictionary shows a singular form (the Latin word had no singular), an'-ti-pode, which acquired a plural, an'-ti-podes, pronounced an'-ti-podz. Inquirers have asked when the word should be pronounced with emphasis on the second syllable, and when with accent on the first.

To settle the matter once and for all, the Feature Editor wrote the publishers of the dictionary mentioned, asking for examples of correct use of the word pronounced each way, and submitting a complete list of the citations in which Mrs. Eddy uses the word. The following reply has just been received:

"The pronunciation ăn-tip'-ō-dēz is the one now used for the word antipodes, which has no singular. An English singular form, antipode, once freely used, was formed from the Latin plural form and this English word had a plural, antipods or antipodes, pronounced, respectively, ăn'-ti-pŏdz or ăn'-ti-pōdz; but the only pronunciation now used is ăn-tip'-ō-dēz. The pronunciation in all the instances cited by you on the inclosed sheet for antipodes is, therefore, ăn-tip'-ō-dēz."

The one pronunciation given May 24, 1928, is accordingly confirmed.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

SYNONYM GOLF

PAR FOR COURSE 67

HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES
1	CIRCUMSTANCE	4		10	CRAM	3	
2	SWING	4		11	ENUMERATE	4	
3	SUIT	3		12	FABRICATE	4	
4	UPRIGHT	4		13	CIRCUMSPECT	4	
5	STUDY	3		14	COGENCY	5	
6	NUDGE	4		15	ZONE	4	
7	PERIOD	3		16	EVERMORE	3	
8	EMBLEM	4		17	FRIGID	3	
9	SPLENDOR	4		18	VALID	4	

No. 20

RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, POKE is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but JAB is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

America: Myth and Fact

ANDRÉ MAUROIS, the French novelist, has performed a genuine service in his recent interview published in the London Observer, for without doubt many will find that its perusal will completely revise their preconceived notions of the United States. With considerable humor he stated at the outset, in describing his impressions of his visit to America, that when he left Paris some months ago he was the subject of much commiseration from friends.

"'Poor old fellow,'" he declared one acquaintance said to him, "'don't go to America; you will never come back alive. . . . It is a country where noise is so constant that you will be unable to get a decent night's sleep. . . . You will find a civilization replete with every modern comfort, but entirely lacking in spiritual aims.'" And much more in a similar vein.

But what was M. Maurois's actual experience? Well, first of all, he finds that the recent critical time through which the United States has passed has had a very sobering effect on the nation. "The striving after material benefits," he says, "which hitherto dominated every other consideration, has given place to a wonderful spiritual and mental rebirth." Americans, he believes, have awakened to reality, and, chastened in spirit and animated by an entirely new conception of the end in view, are now putting their house in order. This does not mean, of course, that the picture painted to him of the country before he sailed from France ever existed in fact; rather, it carries the additional assurance that the America of today is a place where civilization is enjoying its full measure of normal progress.

Naturally, no description of the United States would be adequate without some mention of the younger generation. And here M. Maurois's opinion is of especial value, because of the distorted caricature which has been circulated widespread regarding the youth of the nation. Here is how he puts his views:

> The young American of today is a very frank and outspoken individual, very liberal-minded and understanding. America need not be anxious of the future with this splendid race of young men and women now growing up.

He is particularly impressed with the educational activities in the country, for he declares that never in the course of history has so prodigious an effort been made by any single nation to assimilate modern methods as that which is being made today in America. "Just try to imagine for a moment that there are no fewer than 1,000,000 students in American universities at the present moment," he adds.

The conclusions he reaches are simple but trenchant. "No one," he believes, "can understand American civilization without visiting America." He was prepared when he first came to the States to be specially thrilled by the lawless actions of the modern highwaymen, but has found himself forced to confess that he has been far more thrilled by the America that he has seen in the university towns. He found much that is extraordinary in the country, but far more that is "du banal"—just ordinary, commonplace, what one would expect to find in a nation the great bulk of the citizens of which are law-abiding, home-loving folks, who know nothing much beyond their normal relationships and their right and proper business activities.

"What Are You Doing Now?"

WHEN a man is employed, he usually likes to talk about his work. He takes pleasure in recalling his usefulness to the world. If a man is unemployed, however, he dreads being asked what he is doing. Yet he is always meeting this question. Employers, small and large, may well use tact at this point in interviewing applicants, especially at this time when many persons of the most industrious habits have been laid off. Friends and acquaintances of the person out of work should remember that in thoughtlessly confronting him with this question they are emphasizing his distress.

In answering the inquiry the unemployed man feels that he has to offer an excuse for his existence; and he decides to keep away from people rather than face this ordeal. He prefers loneliness to being reminded of his fear that he might be useless to the world. Yet keeping away from his employed friends only removes him from contacts that might obtain work for him.

Soon the man out of work may drift to the company of those who understand his suffering. He begins mingling with others unemployed. As these can do little to provide him with work, he is getting farther from the possibility of obtaining employment. Nonuse of the human being, like that of the plow, leads to rust. It is possible to shine rusty instruments, but often they are left to become useless. And so the unemployed tend to become unemployable. Not all the men on the park bench are there through laziness.

The educated man out of work suffers with the rest. His employed friends feel that with his training he certainly should be able to obtain work. There arises the suspicion that perhaps he is a slacker. He becomes conscious of a little reproach in the dreaded question. Skilled work, however, is even less in demand than unskilled labor at times of economic difficulty.

But the dreaded question plays no favorites among those accustomed to working for their living. Laborers, like educated men, dislike being called upon to excuse their existence.

If you know someone who is unemployed, by all means talk with him! Tell him where work is likely! Remind him of his usefulness to the world! He will appreciate your consideration and will come to see you again. He will thereby establish a contact with someone with work and will be one step nearer the end of his distress. You may be the means of saving him from becoming unemployable.

Opportunities Beyond Politics

NOW and again some apparently minor question arises in a legislative assembly which serves to recall how much of the time of politicians is given to a few controversial issues, and how little is given to other matters which concern all, and are untouched by the battle cries of parties. An example is afforded by a recent discussion in the House of Commons on an "Estimate for British Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens." In devoting himself unremittingly to the task of taking some obvious but hitherto neglected steps for the provision of simple and wholesome pleasures for the people, George Lansbury, otherwise known as "Uncle Lansbury," has won a secure place in the affections of the nation. The work he has done has not been costly. He has made lakes and ponds available for city people to bathe in, provided bowling greens and playgrounds, removed obnoxious fences, planted trees, and made paddle ponds for children. In Parliament he receives as many compliments from Conservatives as from Labor members, and any discussion that takes place is in the form of helpful rather than controversial criticism.

Such occasions are rare in the House of Commons and, indeed, in most legislative assemblies. But when they do occur they serve to show how much might be accomplished by a body of men meeting together with the agreed object of getting useful things done, instead of with the agreed object of frustrating one another's efforts. The trained habit of politicians is to concentrate their attention on a few recognized party questions, concerning which there are two opposite views. Matters outside these may be equally, or more, important in the eyes of the ordinary people, but they are likely to receive little attention unless a party concern turns them into matters of controversy.

In England the vastly important question of the rebuilding of central London round its most important bridges was nearly overlooked till the time for action had passed, through party indifference. Plans for shaping in advance the future structure of English towns, roads and open spaces are recognized by all intelligent persons as among the most urgent needs of the time. But the issue is not a party question, and far too little is being done. Many thinking people agree about the need of some consistent public attitude in regard to the movies—one of the greatest potential forces for good or ill in a modern community. But Parliament is not interested.

These are only a few among many subjects which touch the public consciousness, and may profoundly affect the future of a nation—subjects which intelligent people are willing to discuss openly and coöperatively, but which do not win the attention of legislative bodies because they are no part of the conventional political curriculum.

Supervising Foreign Loans

WHEN the Senate of the United States condemned the government practice of supervising foreign loans, it was condemning an executive function of government, self-assumed since 1922. In spite of the fact that the State Department is reputed to consider the function one of its most thankless tasks, there is yet no indication of any relaxation of policy, though senatorial action will undoubtedly be taken into consideration.

Executive supervision of the investment market presents one of the thorniest problems in American constitutional procedure. As explained by President Coolidge, it is based on the assumption that such a function is an element in the foreign relations power of the Chief Executive. Adherents of the Senate resolution question the validity of this reasoning. And they are on sound ground when they contend that there is no word in the Constitution which would place authority over the export of capital in the President's hands.

At the same time the framers of America's organic law did not, of course, envisage the rise of the young nation as a world creditor. Whether, if they had thought of it, they would have vested supervision in the legislative or the executive branch of government, is a moot question. It is also beside the point. The fact is that foreign loans are inextricably entwined with foreign relations. The recognition of a new government is traditionally based on its willingness to assume the financial obligations of its predecessor. This, in itself, would lift private transactions with foreign enterprises into the official sphere.

In the pre-war period, as those who are digging into the origins of the war bear out, money lending was an instrument of foreign policy, and many occasions are recorded of plenipotentiaries who negotiated, or took part in negotiating, loan agreements. This applied to all creditor countries, no matter whether they regulated lending by law, as did France, or relied on an understanding among the bankers, as did the United Kingdom. Much the same practices prevail today, with this notable difference, that along with the development of international diplomacy has gone a remarkable growth of such international lending as is represented by the League loans and the operations of the World Bank. The difficulty is more than ever enhanced of drawing a line between the two kinds of activity.

Common sense would thus acknowledge the concern of the State Department in the foreign undertakings of American investors. Such relations may have the most ramified implications. A case in point occurred a few years ago when there was discussed on the New York market a proposed loan to finance the construction of a dam across the Blue Nile. On its face this was a plain business deal between American and Ethiopian interests. Preliminary conversations, however, uncovered the information that Ethiopia was under certain restrictions by agreement with Great Britain, France and Italy, and the discovery immediately involved the proposed loan in world diplomacy.

This link between loans and officialdom may be conceded without admitting that the present system is anything but experimental. Special conditions prevailed in 1922 which may have warranted an effort to restrain the foreign loan market in New York and to guide it along channels marked out by considerations of foreign policy. These have now disappeared. Moreover, the bankers have gained a vast amount of experience in the field of foreign investment, and after ten years of constant supervision by the State Department must now be aware of the fundamentals which underlie the Government's policy. The time does not appear to be ripe for complete abandonment of supervision, which President Coolidge once stated he had contemplated from time to time, but it is ripe for modification, if only to eradicate a fairly widespread idea that a government guarantee attaches to every foreign loan floated in the United States.

Motive vs. Appearances

EXCELSIOR, leading conservative daily of Mexico City, asks a provocative question about President Hoover's use of a warship for his trip to the Virgin Islands and Porto Rico. It is a question easily answered. Yet it well illustrates how good intentions may be misunderstood. Perhaps, too, it points the way to abandonment of an age-long diplomatic procedure—the proffer of peace messages in mailed fists.

"Why does the President of the United States have a preference for warships in visiting the other countries of America?" Excelsior asks. "Is it because they are faster, safer or more comfortable, or because it makes his voyage more significant?"

It is true the President utilized a war vessel for his pre-inaugural trip to South America. There are reasons, quite apart from a desire to impress neighboring American nations with the power of the United States. Naval vessels must be kept up and paid for whether they are used or not. The present voyage of the President is made in the interests of economy to coincide with a necessary "shakedown" cruise of the U. S. S. Arizona. Moreover, the use of war vessels for diplomatic missions has become an accepted tradition.

But perhaps just here Excelsior has touched a chord of promise. In a world endeavoring to supplant force with law and war with peace, even warlike appearances are becoming out of place. Perhaps one of the next steps in demilitarizing diplomacy will be to abandon the use of warships for diplomatic missions. A far more important step is the demilitarization of opinion so that nations will not misinterpret their neighbors' acts, but will expect those neighbors to be prompted by the same good motives as actuate themselves.

The Poland of Pilsudski

NOTWITHSTANDING that Marshal Pilsudski has not the necessary two-thirds majority in the Polish Seym, he appears to have decided to push on with his scheme for undemocratizing the Polish Constitution. According to the Marshal, the legislative body has too much power and the President too little.

He therefore proposes to reverse the present situation by which Cabinet ministers are responsible to the Seym and make them responsible to the President. He would also have the head of the State elected by popular vote instead of by a joint session of the Diet and Senate. The President would, in addition to his ordinary right of issuing decrees when Parliament was not in session, be entitled to veto acts of the Legislature. He would personally appoint judges. He would in fact be an elected dictator, practically the only limit to his authority being the obligation on his ministers to resign if an absolute majority of Parliament called on them to do so.

Whether the Polish people want such a system is open to question, although the governmental party sponsoring it constitutes more than half the present Seym. It is no doubt true that Poland is heartily tired of the wrangling and intrigues which have hitherto taken up so considerable a part of the time of its legislators. But on the other hand, it is equally apparent that Marshal Pilsudski obtained his majority in the last election by highly dubious methods. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that if the present proposals are put through by similar means, the earliest possible opportunity will be taken to reverse them. And the internal consolidation of Poland which the Marshal declares to be his aim would be indefinitely postponed.

Nevertheless, it may well be that Poland needs a constitution more in keeping with her ancient traditions than the existing one. Even today, after ten years, the country is not yet in possession of a uniform set of laws. The blame for the delay is almost wholly placed upon the difficulty of carrying any important measure through a legislature as split up into fractions and factions and as prone to political chicanery as previous Polish Parliaments have been.

It is therefore to be hoped that when Marshal Pilsudski emerges from his political slumbers in the sunny isle of Madeira, he will find his northern zeal so tempered as to enable him to strike a friendly bargain with the more reasonable of his opponents. By so doing, he will earn the honorable epithet bestowed by grateful citizens on President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia and the Roman Coriolanus, that he has "deserved worthily of his country."

Editorial Notes

Something to think about in a time of unemployment: A statement from the child-labor section of the White House conference on child health and protection says that, if the paid labor of children under sixteen years of age were prohibited in every state, more than 750,000 jobs would be released for adults.

Out in California a museum houses most of the appurtenances of the horse age. But no museum can feasibly demonstrate what it meant to curry the old family mare in hair-sheddin' time.

Now we may begin looking forward to the time when those at present seeking jobs for others will have to find other employment for themselves.

The White House Reception Liberalized

WASHINGTON

WHATEVER may be the attitude of senatorial insurgents toward what they have characterized as a lack of liberalism on the part of President Hoover, there is no denying that he has liberalized one Washington institution—the White House reception.

Down have come the cords that roped off the Blue Room, the Red Room, the Green Room for honor guests of other administrations. The "plain" guests move up to the doors of these rooms expecting to peer in across the gilt cords at those whose faces they have seen in the newspapers. To their wondering surprise the barrier has been removed, and with timid steps they cross the threshold to mingle among the "famous."

A good many men and women also have had the thrill of attending their first White House reception during the Hoover régime as a result of another phase of the Hoover liberalization program. The number of receptions has been increased from four to six and the list extended to cover officials of government departments never heretofore included. The number of guests at each averages about 1500.

* * *

The question of the proper moment to don white gloves has troubled many a brilliant man who faces, undaunted, problems where a false step would mean the downfall of a nation. But there are few formalities at White House receptions that make men quake for fear something will go wrong. There is no requirement comparable to the white gowns and the number of white plumes at the Court of St. James's. There is no bow to be made when one clasps the hand of the President.

The scene is hardly a court scene. Some wear white gloves; others do not. Some of the women's gowns are obviously informal ones from which the sleeves have been removed for the occasion; others are costly models. At a recent reception one man attracted attention because he appeared without a necktie. Word went around that this man never wears neckties, he doesn't believe in them—so why should he wear one to the White House? Some arrive in limousines with chauffeurs; others come afoot from cars they have had to park a block or two away.

The majority of guests enter through the long east corridor. Only guests of honor come in through the front door. Leaving their wraps, the "ordinary" guests proceed down the long hall, past the Christy portrait of the scarlet-gowned Mrs. Coolidge, and up the marble stairs to the main foyer of the Mansion, where the jaunty red-coated Marine Band supplies stirring music. From there on the line moves slowly, past the little knot of newspaper women, observing gowns worn; through the state dining room with its somber paneling enlivened with gay bouquets from the White House conservatory; through the Red Room, so named from the color of its brocaded walls and draperies.

* * *

One always seems to come upon the President in the oval Blue Room before one realizes it. First, there is a secret service man who stands quite unnoticeably in the shadow of the doorway, but casts an eagle eye on each guest. Then a big man queries, "Name, please?" He repeats it to the President and Mrs. Hoover. One shakes hands with the President first, then the First Lady. Both respond with a smile, "How do you do?" or "Glad you could come," and to those whom they know personally, they add a few other words of greeting.

President Coolidge at the end of his six years in the White House had worked out one motion of the arm by which he could shake hands and pass the guest along to Mrs. Coolidge. Mr. Hoover, however, has not yet acquired the Coolidge handshake. He uses a complete, hearty clasp. But then Mr. Hoover has not had the experience at handshaking that Mr. Coolidge had. In addition to the formal receptions, President Coolidge gave the characteristic American salutation to several hundred visitors at his office each week, a custom Mr. Hoover has eliminated from the duties of President.

Those who arrive early at receptions witness the most impressive scene of the occasion—the descent of the official procession down the broad staircase from the living quarters. "Ike" Hoover, veteran chief usher, who has been at the White House since Benjamin Harrison was President, unlatches the grilled gates that bar the public from the second floor, and through them pass the President and his wife, the Vice-President and his hostess, and Cabinet members and their wives, escorted by the ornately clad military and naval aides to the President. To the strains of "Hail to the Chief," they march, in order of official precedence.

* * *

As soon as the President has received his guests, the procession goes back upstairs bowing right and left to the crowds now assembled. The guests turn their attention to the brilliantly lighted East Room where the Marine Band orchestra is beginning to play for a half hour of dancing. Refreshments are no longer in order at White House receptions. Ice water alone is dispensed from a silver cooler in the state dining room. In days gone by there were luxurious delicacies to be eaten between dances, but they have been cut out, partly because of the expense, partly because of the disorder.

The Diplomatic Reception heads the list of receptions both in date and elaborateness. At it emissaries from many nations appear in native uniform with ribbons and medals galore. This year six receptions, besides the public one on New Year's Day, were scheduled. After the diplomatic affair they followed in this order: Judiciary, Senate, House, Army and Navy. A reception in honor of chiefs in the Treasury, Post Office, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor Departments, completes the list, heads of the other departments being fitted into these receptions.

These affairs together with five state dinners, for the Cabinet, the Vice-President, the Diplomatic Corps, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Speaker of the House, make up a winter's formal entertaining at the White House. High standards have been set this year in musicales after these dinners. One hundred or so additional guests are invited in at ten to hear famous artists who come to Washington especially for the occasion.

* * *

The Hoovers are still keeping up a custom of informal entertaining they originated immediately on entering the Executive Mansion. Scarcely an evening passes that they do not have guests dining with them. Dinner is at eight and "very informal," although such terminology at the White House means dinner coats for the men and evening gowns for the women. After dinner, Mr. Hoover leads the men guests to his study on the floor above where he turns the conversation to subjects on which he wishes to be informed. Thus he keeps his finger on the pulse of the nation. Exactly at ten the President rises and takes his guests back to join the ladies.

A round of farewells, and the President and Mrs. Hoover make their way upstairs, leaving their guests, as Presidents all do, to the kindly attention of attachés who get them started home. The rule of staying until the host has retired to his private apartments is even more strict in presidential etiquette than that of attending a White House function when one is bid. Not that anything would happen if either rule were broken. The Hoovers personally would probably be the last people on earth to care, but these are just a couple of the few formalities that have grown up around the Presidency. It is the office and not the person that is honored by these courtesies.

M. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Concerning the Deportation Problem

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This office receives a great many anonymous communications concerning aliens who, it is alleged, have entered the United States illegally, and asking that immediate steps be taken for their deportation.

All complaints of this kind are thoroughly investigated, and if the aliens mentioned come within the jurisdiction of the immigration laws, action is taken looking toward their deportation. In some instances, however, upon investigation, it has been found that they are American citizens. In other instances the aliens, even though they are illegally within the United States, have been in the country so long that they are not subject to deportation.

Inasmuch as the complainant does not give his name or address, it is impossible for this office to notify him of the results of our investigation. In some instances the informant, finding that the aliens have not been removed from the country, writes to the Commissioner-General at Washington, giving him the facts and complaining that this office has been notified but that no action has been taken.

I shall appreciate your giving this information space in your paper, that persons who have sent this office anonymous communications may understand the situation.

ANNA C. M. TILLINGHAST,
Commissioner of Immigration, Boston District.
East Boston, Mass.

Mail Boxes and Roses

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was merely an incidental reference to the ugliness of the mail boxes, which you have quoted from the address I made several weeks ago to the Municipal Art Society of New York; but your point is well taken. There is no reason why these boxes, whether they be in city or country, should be ugly, crooked and unpleasant to look at.

I venture to call your attention to an admirable method used in Georgia, where the ugliness of the usual R. F. D. box, mostly fastened to a crooked post, outraged some rose-growing friends. Climbing roses were planted about a number of these boxes with admirable results.

Suitable roses for such use would be Paul's scarlet climber; the overdone Dorothy Perkins, which is pink; the beautiful white rose, Mary Lovett; a thornless and altogether charming crimson rose, Zephirine Drouhin, which has the advantage of fragrance; and, indeed, any other of the hardy climbing roses preferred as to color, with just one qualification, that the roses of particularly rampant growth, like Silver Moon and Dr. W. Van Fleet, would be hard to confine. The exquisitely beautiful sunset-tinted Jacotte would be found exceedingly good elsewhere than in the colder sections of New England.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND, President,
Harrisburg, Pa. The American Rose Society.

Mr. Hoover's Nation-Wide Surveys

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much is being said at present both in and outside of the Republican ranks which is not favorable to the Hoover régime at the present time. Much criticism has been leveled at the present Administration.

In our study of the history of England, the name of Alfred the Great stood out from the names of other monarchs because of the great reforms and benefits which accrued from his reign. He established civil and educational standards, and left England greatly advanced through his wise and benevolent administration.

Whatever the political antipathies or other condemnation which President Hoover has had to meet, one fact, it seems to me, will characterize his term of office after these have been forgotten—he has, with his power of organization and his executive vision, brought into being nation-wide investigations and surveys, upon which widespread reforms are to be based throughout the land, establishing the facts on every question, and giving a firm and authentic basis for future reform and action. To this America will long owe a debt of great magnitude to Herbert Hoover.

Brooklyn, N. Y. HELEN L. SEELMAN.

A New Wet Convention Proposal

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been a great deal said lately by the wets about holding a convention to settle the prohibition question. May I suggest the first convention that ought to be held on this question? The sooner it is held the better for all concerned.

Senator Morrow, Governor Roosevelt, former Governor Smith and others have said that the Eighteenth Amendment ought to be repealed. If it is repealed, what then? Do they know? I believe these men ought to meet now in a big convention with the brewers and distillers, saloon keepers, drunkards, moderate drinkers, and all the others who want the Eighteenth Amendment, or Volstead Act, repealed or modified. Let them stay in said convention until they can devise or hit upon some substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment that they can all agree upon: a substitute that they not only can agree upon among themselves, but can guarantee will be better than the Eighteenth Amendment in practice as well as in theory. Let it be a substitute that all of them, including booze manufacturers and drinkers, will obey. But let them first agree and promise by word and action that they will live up to the Eighteenth Amendment while it is a law and assist the authorities in the enforcement of it.

If the wets, in their agitation for repeal, are sincere when they say they are for "real temperance," they will first agree upon such a substitute and take such action as I have suggested before they do any more hollering for repeal. If they will not do this, we will have called their bluff, and we will continue to believe that their main and only desire is the return of legal booze and the saloon.

If they will stop agitating repeal until they have devised such a substitute, I believe we will hear very little more about repeal because the wets can never agree among themselves. If they cannot agree among themselves, how can they hope to get a settlement with the intelligent, thinking drys?

E. P. S.
Lawrence, Mass.

The Law of Emancipation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been much said about prohibition taking away personal liberty. The word prohibition carries the meaning of "forbidding." Since all laws are more or less prohibitive, why specify any single one by that name? Especially the one that some seem the least likely to obey.

Why not name it "The law of emancipation from the liquor evil"? The word emancipate means "to liberate from servitude or bondage; to set free." The real work of prohibition is to free mankind from bondage to the liquor evil. It is not so much a question of law as it is whether mankind is willing to be free from this bondage.

Drinking is an evil in itself. "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?" Romans 6: 16.

Denver, Col. (MRS.) ANNA M. ASBURY.